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## The Pittsburgh Gazette

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months they can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by ordering the same at the office, for fifteen cents per week for one week or more.

THE New York *Herald* reports Gen. GRANT as saying that if he shall be nominated for the Presidency it must be without exacting pledges from him. We do not hold that journal to be the best authority on a matter of that sort. If, however, the General has taken that position, he has done no more than is unquestionably his privilege. Any citizen has a perfect right to give or withhold consent to be a candidate for office; or, consenting, to annex whatever conditions he may see proper. Any political party has the corresponding right to exact pledges, or, what is equivalent, to know precisely where an individual stands on essential questions before nominating him. We doubt not the Republican party will insist on being satisfied as to the opinions and purposes of the man it may make its presidential candidate before naming him.

THE BOSTON *Advertiser* contains a special from Washington which goes to confirm Mr. Judd's statement regarding the disposition of the Lincoln tablet from Rome. It states that after three days search the stone was found in a coal bunker in the cellar. The story given out that the stone was placed in charge of B. B. French, and by him placed under lock and key in one of the rooms of the Executive Mansion, is utterly untrue, as three unimpeachable witnesses who saw the stone in the cellar within two weeks, will testify if need be. The mark of disrespect paid to the memory of the martyred Lincoln by Mr. Johnson in thus disposing of the tablet calls forth censure from all right minded persons.

UPON the nomination of Mr. Sharswood the democratic organs made extravagant boasts as to his popularity even with republicans. If there ever was a basis for these pretensions, which we certainly doubt, that period has gone by. The Pottsville *Journal* says:

"There is now great probability that he will be opposed by numerous democrats who are not willing to trust him with great power. If his decision against the validity of "greenbacks" could be carried into practical effect, it would compel every man who owes a debt of any kind to pay it down in gold, no matter what the cost. It is no wonder, therefore, that Judge Sharswood is losing strength every day. We cannot afford to place a man upon the Supreme Bench who holds opinions so directly opposed to the public interest."

THE watering places are but poorly attended this summer. The votaries of fashion have either remained at home or gone to Europe. A writer in an Eastern journal thinks that the proprietors of the more popular places of summer resort have discovered that they have killed the goose which laid the golden eggs, by overcharging their patrons last season. It is certainly more fashionable to cross the ocean than to rusticate at home, and wealthy folks have found it to be more economical.

THE cause of temperance was never advocated by more friends in Ohio than at the present time. There are no less than ten thousand Good Templars in the Northern counties of the State. To-day a grand convention of the order will be held in Cleveland. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, will be in attendance.

THE National Base Ball Club of Washington, which has been traveling in the West, has met with triumphant successes everywhe e. In a match game with the Atlantics of Chicago it scored 73 to 17. The National has been challenged by the Enterprise of this city, but an acceptance has not yet been received.

IN VIEW of the political excitement existing in Tennessee, consequent on the State election, which will be held next Thursday, the President has properly ordered the Federal troops stationed in Kentucky into that Commonwealth, for the preservation of order.

THE TELEGRAPH announces that a Board of Internal Revenue Commissioners will be named by the President for Pittsburgh; also, for each of the other principal cities. These Boards will have the same functions as that recently appointed for New York.

THE Paris *Moniteur* gives what seems to be an official denial of the war rumors which have been prevailing in Europe. The English doubt the sincerity of the denial, believing that France is not so peacefully inclined as she would have outsiders believe.

THE exports of petroleum from the United States so far this year have reached 32,286,385 gallons against 29,159,711 gallons during the same time last year. This shows an increase during this year of 3,126,674 gallons, or 78,161 barrels.

IT is not improbable that the Constitutional Convention of New York will favorably report laws for the prevention of truantism, and making attendance at the Public Schools compulsory.

IT is said that there is living in Zanesville, Ohio, an old lady of sixty five years, who still suffers from a severe beating received fifty years ago at the hands of her mistress.

### A Terrible Disaster—Over One Hundred Men Buried Alive in a Coal Mine.

The columns of the European German papers are filled with the particulars of one of the greatest disasters that ever desolated any mining district.

On the 1st of July last the wooden framework of a thousand five hundred feet deep pit of a coal mine in the neighborhood of Lugau, in Saxony, gave way, blocking up with an impenetrable mass of timber and rock the pit at the depth of about three hundred feet from the top. At the moment of the disaster one hundred and two men, nearly all of them the supporters of large families, were working at the bottom of the mine. Their provisions were only calculated for one day. On the 5th of July, the date of our latest news by mail, the place where the fallen masses had stopped the pit was of such a solid structure that the water was standing on it many feet high. From all sides the most available help was offered, but the conviction that nothing could be done soon enough to save the unfortunate miners weakened, as it seemed, any energetic efforts. They were doomed to die of starvation and want of fresh air. On the 4th of July all attempts to reach the bottom of the mine by any quick process were abandoned, and a slow but sure plan was devised, by which at least the corpses of the perished could be extracted. Iron tubes of about two feet in diameter were to be sunk through the obstruction down to the bottom of the pit. Among the dead are fourty-four married men, one of whom has a wife and nine living children. The scenes at the entrance of the pit are described as lamentable without a parallel. One hundred and thirty-seven children filled the air with their woeful cries, while the Superintendent of the mine, to whose negligence the disaster was ascribed by the people, could only be saved from being mobbed by his sudden imprisonment.

### A Celebrated Paris Physician.

A Paris correspondent gives an interesting account of the late Dr. Trousseau, the celebrated French physician:

He talked, looked and acted wofully like a quack. You could not at first help thinking, "What a humbug he is!" When you became better acquainted with him, you saw his manners and appearance were only the overflow of a well-filled, well-trained, ever active mind. Dr. Trousseau was one of the few medical men who thought. There is no profession in the world where thinking is more frowned on than in the medical profession, which is one reason it makes so little progress. Inquiries into the nature of disease, its causes, the nature of drugs, the causes of their action, attempts to deduce the general laws of disease, are heterodox in that profession. Empiricism is the cardinal rule. Dr. Trousseau, like Dr. Ricord, thought for himself, and, thinking for himself, invented one of the most admirable surgical operations of modern times; tracheotomy, which removed croup from the fearful group of consumption, cancer, and other incurable diseases. It is simply as Columbus's egg. It consists in making an artificial aperture in the throat and inserting a silver tube; air is supplied the lungs below the disease, and the physician has time to apply specifics for its cure and await their action. Where Dr. Trousseau was most admirable was by the bedside of a patient. His diagnosis of the invalid mind, heart and body was miraculous, reached divination and the remedies he prescribed were fitted for that person and none other. One of the most remarkable diagnosis of Dr. Trousseau was given a gentleman whose name he did not know. The man came singularly dressed, looked the picture of health—and yet—"I am not well. It seems to me my strength is failing me. A strange lassitude takes possession of me. I feel—I scarcely know how I feel." Dr. Trousseau kept his brilliant eyes riveted on the patient while the latter spoke and when he ended the doctor asked: "You sleep every day immediately after dinner?" "Yes I do, doctor." "Are unmarried, have no family, are ignorant of domestic life?" "True, doctor... What you want is—not medicine, but—affection; domestic ties; something, somebody to live for—if you do not form those ties, if you do not give affluent your heart, you will die in your grave before eighteen months." The stranger smiled skeptically, laid 500f in gold on the doctor's table and retired. Fifteen months afterward Lord Seymour (t'was he) was buried. Armand Trousseau was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. There is some obscurity veiling his earlier years. He was born at Tours the 14th of October, 1801. His sisters (if not his brothers) still live at Tours, and are highly respectable people in circumstances of easy fortune. He sent his only son to live on au estate in that city's neighborhood, and his staunch his protestations of attachment to his native place were not lip affection merely. He began life, some say, as usher; others, as teacher of rhetoric in a school; and when he had accumulated money enough to enable him to gratify the turn he had for medical studies he went to the medical school. He graduated in 1826. Five years afterward (I believe such rapid success unprecedented since Bichat's days,) he secured, although competitors were many and formidable, the place of physician to the hospitals, in a *concours* still remembered for its brilliancy. Six and thirty years of his life he gave to the poor. This charity is judicious selfishness. By the bedside of the poor he daily saw those innumerable cases which Bacon insisted were necessary to the establishment of any general law. He studied diseased Nature in all her forms, and learned to observe the effects of all the specifics given. Last year his health began to give way, and he resigned his chair in the Medical School. He was attacked with cancer in the stomach. Seeing his end not distant, he began to put his affairs in order. He had a visit most days, and the week before he died, to see everything was ready for him. An old patient came to see him, saying: "Doctor, I am unwell; do something which will enable me to attend to my business." Dr. Trousseau prescribed, and then added: "Physic is efficient, but will is more efficient still. Look at me. I shall be dead and buried in six weeks from now, and yet you see I attend to my business." Five days before he died he wrote in the undertaker's, and made every arrangement for his funeral, "because one's family, in the first moment of grief, cannot attend to these matters." He made a diagnosis of himself every day, and it was as clear and brilliant as if it was made of a stranger's disease. He would make his pupils place their hands on him, and he'd say, "You see the tumor is daily increasing in size; in three weeks—in a fortnight—in a week—to-morrow, there will be an end of me." He suffered cruelly during the last hours of life, and asked a physician to give him a sub-cutaneous injection of morphine to alleviate his pains, and he delivered a brilliant clinical lecture on this specific and on sub-cutaneous injections. Seeing his last breath about to expire, he said, "Remember, above all—no pomp and no speeches at my funeral!" Then he died. Dr. Trousseau attained everything an ambitious man could ask from fortune, except the most valuable gift of all—happiness. This was denied him where two most desirable—at home. His domestic life was most wretched.

### Co-operation of Workingmen in Connecticut.

The Hartford *Courant* gives this account of a co-operative factory in Northfield, Ct.:

"Some twenty years ago a number of workmen in the knife factories throughout the State struck for higher wages, feeling sure that their employers received the lion's share of the profits. The demand was not acceded to. Instead of loafing around idle, and combining to prevent others from working, as it is fashionable now-a-days to do, these men—mostly English and Scotch—assembled and talked over the 'situation,' and concluded to go into business for themselves. One of their number reconoitered, found an old unused mill on a little brook in Northfield, and made a bargain for it —five dollars a month, and the farmer who owned it was to take his pay in pocket knives. They counted up their 'capital,' and found it to consist in an even five dollars apiece, the fund of those who had only two or three dollars being pieced out by those who were the fortunate possessors of seven or eight. They appointed one of their number President of the company, invested this capital in the machinery required, bought their stock on time and went earnestly to work. They were generally sober and industrious—those who were otherwise dropping out of their own weight, and giving place to better men.

"The business succeeded. The capital was largely increased. Dividends were declared. The profits, instead of being absorbed by one, were shared by all. The old shop was enlarged. The workmen capitalists gathered their families about them, and each built himself a snug white cottage along the road leading up the adjacent hillside. Some of the past officers have proved unworthy or inefficient, and the company has met its shares of mishaps, but the general result has been prosperity. The stock, largely increased, cannot be had for anything like par. The workmen, driven to think for themselves, are mostly Democrats in politics and vote as pleasant a picture of thrift, skill, sobriety and comfort as one would encounter in a week's travel. Several of the orig nal proprietors are still found at the polishing wheel, and as each man has a personal interest in the excellence of the work, there are in the market no better or handsomer knives than those produced by the Northfield Knife Company. Why should not other workmen, of every craft, profit by this experiment?

—When the Lindell hotel, at St. Louis, was destroyed by fire, Col. Donaldson was stopping there, and in his room a safe containing money and valuable papers, and a diamond pin valued at $1,000. On Saturday morning, July 20, the workmen who have been engaged in clearing away the debris, came across the safe. Its safe and it was delivered to the owner. The contents were found to be uninjured.

—Speaking of the partiality of the bronchitis for the clerical profession, the Providence *Journal* says: "It rarely attacks a clergyman who's salary is less than $2,000, or whose congregation is not wealthy."

# FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

## FROM MEXICO.

**Execution of General Vidaurry—Maximilian's Counsel Arrested—Address of Escobedo to Imperial Subalterns, &c., &c.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, July 23, via *New Orleans, July 29.*—Advices from San Luis to the 16th instant give the following intelligence:

General Vidaurry was shot in the city of Mexico. He desired just before his execution to have an interview with General Diaz, which was refused. He then asked the privilege of seeing his son; but this also was refused.

M. Schaffer, Counsellor of the Emperor Maximilian, has been imprisoned.

The Liberal Generals arrested at Queretaro, who were not already shot, will be sent to their respective stations for trial.

General Marquez was still in the city, and none in the capital until an hour before he left. The Liberal government has decided that all the Imperial French shall be sent into exile for six years, and their sentence is for two years.

General Escobedo made the following address to the subaltern officers of the Imperial army before releasing them: "The supreme government might dispose of the lives of those who are fighting; they were Mexicans, fought for a foreigner, elevated to power by the invaders; the government always magnanimously forgives those who until now have been enemies of their country, because it expects that all future conduct will correspond with the clemency used towards those who misled the sons of Mexico. You are at liberty and may ask for your passport for any port where you desire to reside."

An Imperial soldier, taken prisoner at Queretaro, but since liberated, writes from the capital that Juarez has changed greatly since he left. He is much broader, and more dignified. Another correspondent says Juarez looks well, but still more changed. He has a display of the flag of the Republic on the principal public buildings. A national parade was fired from the hill.

The Alcatraz, Saranac, and Jamestown hoisted the Peruvian colors. The Wagandа fired a salute.

## FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 29, 1867.

COLLEGE PROFESSOR DEAD.

Prof. Charles Anthon, of Columbia College, died to-day, aged 70 years.

FIGHT AMONG RECRUITMENTS.

A fight occurred on the recruiting question party which went up the Hudson yesterday, on the steamer Wm. Titamore and two barges. One man was pushed overboard and drowned, two others stabbed and a large number injured. The fight lasted nearly two hours, when the parties broke out of whom, including a number of females, were innocent spectators of the brutal scene.

HERALD LIBEL SUIT.

In the Supreme Court Judge Leonard overruled the motion of the counsel of Cummings, who sued James Gordon Bennett for alleged libel. The plaintiff has asked the defendant to make the libel more definite. The Court declared it definite enough. This will probably be fatal to the case.

VESSELS AT AUCTION.

The Government steam cutters Cuyahoga and Miami were sold at auction to-day, the former to Wm. Wall for $7,100, the latter for $7,400.

UNADILLA BANK FAILURE.

It is stated the liabilities of the Unadilla Bank are not less than a quarter of a million, while some estimate them at over a million. Its loans are principally upon what not receive ten cents on the dollar. A Receiver from Washington has been appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency. The deposits were not acceded to. Instead of loafing around idle, and combining to prevent others from working, as it is fashionable now-a-days to do, these men—mostly English and Scotch—assembled and talked over the 'situation,' and concluded to go into business for themselves. One of their number reconoitered, found an old unused mill on a little brook in Northfield, and made a bargain for it —five dollars a month, and the farmer who owned it was to take his pay in pocket knives. They counted up their 'capital,' and found it to consist in an even five dollars apiece, the fund of those who had only two or three dollars being pieced out by those who were the fortunate possessors of seven or eight. They appointed one of their number President of the company, invested this capital in the machinery required, bought their stock on time and went earnestly to work. They were generally sober and industrious—those who were otherwise dropping out of their own weight, and giving place to better men.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.

This morning Mrs. Emily Mix, wife of an esteemed citizen, committed suicide by throwing herself into the Hudson. She had taken laudanum, and was unconsciously delirious under mental aberration.

FATALLY INJURED.

Dexter H. VanOstrand, of the firm of Dodge & Van Ostrand, was thrown from a carriage on Saturday night, and fatally injured, dying before morning.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Citizens' Bank on Saturday night.

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of immigrants to-day were 2,000.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

**Shipping Intelligence—Demand Dull—Produce Quiet—Independence Celebrated—Markets.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The United States gunboat Modican arrived to-day The ship Rattler, for Hong Kong, carries cash to the amount of one million dollars in treasure and about seven thousand barrels of flour. The Ellen Southard cleared for Liverpool with twenty-eight thousand sacks of wheat.

The demand duties for the past week were two hundred and three thousand dollars—since January 1st, four million two hundred and sixty thousand.

The forty-sixth Anniversary of Peruvian Independence was celebrated in this city by a display of the flag of the Republic on the principal public buildings. A national salute was fired from the forts.

The Alcatraz, Saranac, and Jamestown hoisted the Peruvian colors. The Wagandа fired a salute.

## FROM TENNESSEE.

**Feverish Excitement Consequent Upon Apprehended Election Riots —Conflicting Political Reports.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, July 29.—A feverish excitement incident upon the apprehended riots at the coming election, have been very much augmented by proclamations from different authorities. On Saturday Sheriff Winters, at the request of a num er of citizens, issued a proclamation calling for 1,000 men to the peace on that day. This morning Mayor Lafland issues a proclamation asking Winters to revoke his order, and says that he has assurances from General Thomas that he will be here with a regiment of regulars; and that General Fowler has assumed the command of two hundred volunteer s to act in concert with the Superintendent of Police and Sheriff. This has put forth a proclamation this morning warning the Sheriff against calling out a posse, and threatening him with the "boys in blue."

## UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, E. D.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, July 12, 1867.

GENERAL SUBJECT OF ROUTES DISCUSSED.

In a former letter I stated the fact that the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, had resolved to carry the main line of their road to the Pacific, not directly across the Rocky Mountains, through Utah and Nevada, and over the Alpine heights of the Sierra Nevada range, but upon a more southwestern route through the southeastern part of Colorado, east of the Rocky Mountains, thence through New Mexico and Arizona to the southeastern border of California, and thence through the great valley of Southern California to San Francisco.

The important change of route will be attended by many and great advantages, the chief of which, probably, is, that the tremendous snow drifts of the route directly through the mountains will be avoided. Another is, that the more Southern route is level compared with the other. On the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, from Sacramento to Salt Lake, the Sierra Nevada Mountain summit is seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is one thousand feet greater elevation than any other railroad summit in the world; and the Rocky Mountains cannot be surmounted by any pass between the Rio Grande and the heads of the Missouri at much if any less altitude. On the other hand, on the line through New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, there are no formidable mountain barriers; and where the elevation is considerable, as in the vicinity of the Sierra del Mimbres, west of the Rio Grande, there is no snow. The Sierra Nevada on that route lies at the distance of two hundred miles—the mountain being on the eastern side of the valley of the Colorado of the north and southern boundaries of the Territory. But of that important Territory more anon. Suffice it for the present to say that the Sierra del Mimbres range and the Colorado river, which space encircles the Territory on the south, east, and west, of the territory of Arizona.

The country through which this more southern route runs is all available—rich in the precious metals, and still more especially in Arizona, is rich in minerals of almost every kind. It is a region of vast and varied resources, but one which never can be properly developed until a great line of railway shall connect it with the States on and east of the Mississippi, and with the cities of the Pacific coast. But when so connected and made easily and quickly accessible, will give an impulse to our national prosperity beyond anything known in our past experience.

I have no inclination to depreciate the field which is now open to capital and skill in pushing a railroad from Sacramento across the Sierra Nevada range into the rich mining valley of Nevada. Their mining demonstrates that, although choice of routes they may find it necessary to traverse the snowy and serpentine valley of the Humboldt to the north of Salt Lake, the great work will still go on, conferring immense material benefits, and consequently rewarding those who undertake it. Nor am I at all inclined to underrate the other great work of making a road from Omaha, up the valley of the Platte, and over the Rocky Mountain range, to the great valley of the Utah; for this too will be a road the value of which it would be difficult to estimate for over it the mineral wealth of Idaho and Utah, at least, can be reached. But as to the value of the country over which each of these routes is to traverse, Alexander K. McClure, Esq., editor of the Chamberburg *Repository*, who went up the U. P. Railroad of the Platte in May last, thus characterizes the valley of that river:

"There are but few settlers on the line of the road; and few we enter what is called the Platte Plains, about Fort Kearney, there seems to be little that can ever invite the husbandman. The valley or vast plain is bounded on every side by vast bluffs, ranging from twenty to thirty miles apart, and the bluffs seem to be terribly sterile and repulsive. The Platte river rolls lazily along south of the railroad, hugging the southern bluffs at times, and again striking the north near the centre of the valley; but it there the eye to look at it and its surroundings. It is a muddy, shallow, treacherous stream, with shifting sand for its bed, and naked banks skirting it most of the way. I have looked for miles along its banks without seeing so much as a shrub, much less a tree; but at times, where it nears the bluffs, it puts out along its banks a stunted, miserable growth of cottonwood. * * * The valley is a miserable waste, and I fear ever must be. * * I have not found a single stream in it but the Platte river—the whole plain thus far, north of the river, not furnishing a single tributary. * * * There is not a habitation on the route for nearly two hundred miles, but such as are necessary to accommodate the railroad and travel."

An intelligent gentleman of close and accurate powers of observation, who, in the summer of 1859, travelled leisurely across the continent to California, furnished the author with an extended and minutely graphic description of the country over which he travelled, to wit, the valley of the Platte, the mountains North of Denver, the basin of Utah north of Salt Lake, the valley of the Humboldt, and thence to the Sierra Nevada—very nearly the route of the Union Pacific Railway of the Platte and that of the North and Platte Railroad from Omaha to Fort Kearney. Leaving Fort Lyon, the line follows the valley of Purgatory river, for a hundred miles, through a sandy waste, still through a buffalo-grass region—to the eastern base of the Raton mountain, which is covered with pine timber, and abounding in coal of superior quality, some of the veins being from seven to thirteen feet thick. Crossing the summit of this mountain for over one hundred miles—the mountain being on the right, and the edge of the valley on the left—the northwestern Texas on the left—passing Fort Union, the great distributing depot for the military supplies for New Mexico—west, the line turns more to the west, and reaches the Rio Grande at the town of Albuquerque, seventy-five miles south west of Santa Fe.

NEW MEXICO.

Near the head of Purgatory River the line enters the territory of New Mexico, after having passed through a broad belt of bituminous coal which he loses from veins appearing in the bluffs on his left. Here, too, on or the slope of the Raton mountain, 70 miles southwest of Pond Creek, on the natural line of the Pacific road, is found the finest of iron. It is hardly possible to estimate the value of such a coal mine in such a locality.

## FROM RICHMOND.

**Gov. Pierpont Assaulted by a Woman —Refuses to Receive Her Petition.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, July 29.—Governor Pierpont was this morning assaulted at the Executive Mansion by Mrs. Fitzpatrick, who was arrested after arrested by the police. The assault was made because the Governor had pardoned a man convicted of killing her son. The Governor was not injured.

**Incendiary Fires at Concord, N. H.—Community Excited.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CONCORD, July 29.—The community here is greatly excited at the unusual prevalence of incendiary fires. Over half a dozen having occurred within the past few days, destroying upwards of one million dollars worth of property. Several suspected were turned this morning. The Sherman House and St. Paul's church were saved with great effort.

**Base Ball at Chicago.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Base Ball match to-day, between the Nationals, of Washington, and Atlantics, of Chicago, was won by the former. Score, 73 to 17.

**River Items.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—River falling with three and a half feet in the canal.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—River falling slowly.

# SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

## FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

WAR RUMORS WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Moniteur* of this morning declares that the rumors of war which now prevail on the continent are without foundation. It says the existing relations of France with all European powers are eminently peaceful; states that the formation of new military camps is contemplated, and states that the reserves of artillery and cavalry horses are to be sold to farmers in the departments.

ENGLAND.

SINCERITY OF THE FRENCH DENIALS OF IMPENDING WAR.

LONDON, July 29.—The sincerity of the reported denials put forth in the *Moniteur* of war reports now current in Europe, is doubted here. The *Times'* city article of to-day is of the opinion that the alarm created by these war-like rumors will have the effect to check trade generally until next spring.

AUSTRIA.

REORGANIZATION OF HUNGARIAN GUARDS.

VIENNA, July 29.—It is denied that the Hungarian National Guards are to be re-established. The several meetings of the Honveedes of 1848 were peaceful in Hungary, with the object of effecting a reorganization, no action has yet been taken by either the Austrian or Hungarian governments to that end.

ARRIVED OUT.

CUXHAVEN, July 29.—The steamers City of Paris, Erna, and Aleppo, from New York, have arrived.

GLASGOW, July 29.—The steamer Britannia from New York has arrived.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 29.—*Evening.*—Consols steady, at 94; 5-20s, 72 7-8; Illinois Central, 76¼; Erie, 39¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed at the following quotations: Middling uplands, 12¾d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d. To-day it is 12 5-16d. Breadstuffs closed quiet. Corn 30s 9d. Oats 4. Barley 5s. Peas 35s. Pork 82s. Lard 67s. Tallow 45s. Spirits—Pork 78s, and Beef 115 per bbl. Bacon 57s 6d. Sugar for Cumberland middles, an advance. Lard in the Produce—Petroleum 1s for spirits; 1s 1d for refined. Linseed cake 12l 5s.

LONDON, July 29.—*Evening.*—Sugar and iron steady. Linseed cake firmly pounds 13s; other articles unchanged.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1867.

ANTICIPATED OUTBREAK IN TENNESSEE.

Official as well as private accounts from Tennessee represent the dangers of an outbreak or riots all over the State next Tuesday, at the election. The Government has for some days past been maturing such means as may preserve peace. Major General Thomas telegraphed to the President to-day that he had ordered troops that are engaged to preserving order in that State, but believes he will be able, with other troops now available, to prevent disturbance. A number of arrests were made. Gen. Church yesterday morning was deserved by a white in the thirty-two feet on the Nicolson pavement.

These comparisons have been made from actual other stones. We would present but one more, which from the fact that the blocks had been torn down only three-sixteenths of an inch per year. This street was repaved again in 1865, and from the time of its first construction; and blocks taken therefrom, and this gentleman himself has only had to put down and secure two and a half loads, and to replace a few worn out and sound in all respects. It was thought taken up if this year, the street would be in as perfect a shape as when first laid down. In the opinion of the Chicago officials, it would, if allowed to remain, have been serviceable for two or three years more.

COMPARATIVE DURABILITY.

Your Committee were desirous of obtaining information as to its durability when compared with other pavements, and conditions being about equal. An excellent opportunity was offered on Washington street, Chicago, where one block is laid with the Nicolson, and the adjoining block with stone. Both were laid together in 1857. They are now worn out, the stone having the appearance of having been in a much worse condition, whilst to the wooden pavement no repairs have been made, and if any thing it appears to have been subjected to a greater amount of wear.

The Nicolson pavement laid in this block was subjected to a severe test to prove the comparative durability of the different woods. The blocks were of oak, which have thus been proved to be much inferior to pine.

In the city of Baltimore a similar observation was made, one half of a square being Nicolson and the other half, running side by side with stone. The latter has to be taken up and relaid about once a month, and it is at present almost unfit to travel. The Nicolson has been down one year, and the Macadamized portion is to be at once taken up and laid with Nicolson pavement.

A still further and more severe opportunity was presented in South Water street and Central Avenue, South Water being at the North and Central Avenue at the West side of the Depot grounds of the Michigan Central and Illinois Central Railways, and bearing all the heavy hauling of those roads. They were both paved in the same season, '57, South Water with block stone and Central Avenue with Nicolson pavement. Both have been worn down to the same level, and the Nicolson would be a paying investment to replace it.

The block stone pavement has been frequently repaired, while the Nicolson has required but little repairing, and is now less to put it in good condition than would be required to repair the block stone pavement. Both are now in a very bad condition. A number of arrests were made. Gen. Church yesterday morning was deserved by a white in the thirty-two feet on the Nicolson pavement.

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SUBRATT TRIAL.

District Attorney Carrington occupied the entire day in concluding his argument for the prosecution in the Subratt case.

CABINET OFFICERS.

Postmaster General Randall has returned from the North. Attorney General Stanbery left for West Virginia, to be absent two weeks. Secretary of the Interior Browning is in the city, and Secretary Seward has gone into Seneca county, New York, to be absent about sixty five miles. An extensive district of country is now being explored around Fort Lyon. Leaving Fort Lyon, the line follows the valley of Purgatory river, for a hundred miles, through a sandy waste still through a buffalo-grass region—to the eastern base of the Raton mountain, which is covered with pine timber, and abounding in coal of superior quality, some of the veins being from seven to thirteen feet thick. Crossing the summit of this mountain for over one hundred miles—the mountain being on the right, and the edge of the valley on the left—the northwestern Texas on the left—passing Fort Union, the great distributing depot for the military supplies for New Mexico—west, the line turns more to the west, and reaches the Rio Grande at the town of Albuquerque, seventy-five miles south west of Santa Fe.

NEW MEXICO.

Near the head of Purgatory River the line enters the territory of New Mexico, after having passed through a broad belt of bituminous coal which he loses from veins appearing in the bluffs on his left. Here, too, on or the slope of the Raton mountain, 70 miles southwest of Pond Creek, on the natural line of the Pacific road, is found the finest of iron. It is hardly possible to estimate the value of such a coal mine in such a locality.

## FROM GEORGIA.

**First Cotton of the Season—Attempted Murder—the Political Situation.**

SAVANNAH, GA., July 29.—The first bale of new cotton this season was received to-day from Florida, of a very inferior grade.

A man named Gomer, this morning attempted to murder Mr. A. Neely, an old citizen. Neely received a severe gash on the neck, but it is thought is out of danger. A dispute about rent was the cause of the difficulty.

ATLANTA, July 29.—The political situation is exciting considerable interest. The registration of Fulton county will not have taken the faith of many here who were in favor of reorganization under the military bill. It is said anti-convention is becoming more popular with the white people of Georgia.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

**French Fortifications at Matamoras Demolished—Return of Gov. Flanders—Cholera and Yellow Fever.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Advices received here state that Gen. Berriswalde is backing the earthworks around Matamoras levelled and the ditches filled up. Fort Callejo, commanding the road from Brownsville, has already gone with many others. These forts were built by the French and General Mejia.

Gov. Flanders returned last evening.

Five deaths from yellow fever and seventeen from cholera, occurred during last week.

**Movements of Gen. Grant.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Gen. Grant arrived by special train from Long Branch this morning and proceeded directly to Harrisburg, from which his family will go to Doubling Gap, Cumberland county, Pa., and the General will go to Washington.

HARRISBURG, July 29.—General Grant accompanied his wife and her father to Newville, where he returned here and leaves to-night for Washington. They proceeded to Doubleday Gap Spring.

**Arrived from Europe.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HALIFAX, N. S., July 29.—The steamship China, from Liverpool on the 20th, *via* Queenstown on the 21st, arrived here this morning. Among the passengers are Thomas W. Knox, journalist, who completed a voyage around the world. The China sailed at noon for Boston.

**Day of Execution Fixed.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, July 29.—Governor Geary has designated August 9th, for the execution of Winkenoore for the murder of Mrs. Magilton, of Philadelphia.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

### CITY COUNCILS.

**Regular Meeting—Report of the Street Committee on the Nicholson Pavement—Reports in Full.**

The City Councils held a regular monthly meeting on Monday evening, July 29th.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Members present: Armstrong, Brown, Coffin, Dickson, Gallaher, McCarthy, McEwen, McMillan, Morrow and Reese.

There being no quorum present, (one member being needed,) Select Council adjourned without transacting any business.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present: Messrs. Barnhill, Beck, Boggs, Brush, Ford, Hetzphill, House, Mawhinney, Mogelswan, McClelland, McGowan, O'Neill, Redman, Reed, Scott, Sellers, Shorb, Stewart, Sloan, Torley, Welsh, and Stein, President.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

Mr. McGowan presented a resolution authorizing the Controller to transfer $1,000 from the Loan (Water) to the Loan (Finance) to No. 6 (Water). Read three times and passed.

Mr. Shorb presented a petition of residents

The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1867.

### ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

For thirty years the democratic party was virtually supreme in the United States. In the main, it put up and put down whom it would. It did more. It changed both its measures and its principles as its listed. What it denounced one year as unsound, dangerous, and intolerable, it accepted ten years later as most wise, beneficent and desirable. These mutations continued until it ceased altogether to be what it was, and became entirely what it had previously despised. Amid all its changes and vagaries it managed so to pander to the prejudices and passions, the animosities and hatreds of the hour, as to maintain an assured and augmenting majority. In this sense is was the people. It was the many. A long career of prosperity inflated its pride. It became arrogant, haughty, imperious. In the plenitude of its power, it thought it might do what it would, and that none could successfully call it to account, or dispute its right to govern—much less degrade it from its high eminence into the lowly condition of a powerless and abject minority. This infatuation was its ruin. Believing that it had a charmed life, which no arrows of Fate could pierce, and that there was a sorcery in its name that would continue to enchant its followers when the substance had totally exhaled and floated away into the receptacle of departed things, it entered into conspiracy, first with Slavery and afterwards with Treason, confident in the expectation of substituting its behests in the place of Conscience, and of giving its decrees the force of public law.

It would naturally be inferred that the events of the last few years would have abated to a large and wholesome degree this insufferable egotism. Never was a party more absolutely abased and reprobated by an outraged and indignant people. Not only have its measures been discarded and its principles been contemned, but its real leaders are resting under a weight of popular odium altogether unmatched in this country, if in any other. Successive appeals to the ballot-box have disclosed no indications of a reversal of the great and solemn verdict readered in 1860. On the contrary, there are multiplying signs that the judgment pronounced in the autumn of that year will be repeated in 1868 with increased emphasis.

Still, the democratic journals and orators retain their old habit, and swagger away as if actually under the conceit that they are *the* people, whose rights in the government have been temporarily usurped, but will be speedily vindicated. They remind us of debauched and pauperized cadets of ancient and honorable families, who are swollen with pretensions for which they have nothing to show but the names of ancestors they disgrace, and traditions of illustrious deeds which they dishonor.

It must be confessed, however, that while there is a repulsive side to this medallion there is also a ludicrous one. When vanity survives the power or disposition to perform great actions; when empty boastings proceed from hopeless senility; one knows not whether to let play the laughter of derision or to let fall the tear of compassion.

### THE JUDICIARY.

Since the nomination of Mr. SHARSWOOD, by the Democratic State Convention, for a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court, most of the Republican journals throughout this Commonwealth have felt constrained to review a decision made by him in 1864, in the District Court of Philadelphia, denying the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act passed by Congress, upon which the financial credit of the government is built, and on which reposes in a large degree the private interests of all citizens engaged actively in business pursuits. These criticisms have in the main been pertinent and in good taste; have been urged, not in a sensorious temper, but with a proper regard for his personal character and professional standing. Yet, it has pleased the Democratic journals, almost with one consent, to allege that these criticisms have been carried to such unreasonable excess as actually to drag the Judiciary into what they denominate "the mire of politics."

We remember to have read much, in the same vein, in these journals, when Chief Justice Taney, in dealing with the Dred Scott case, traveled out of his way to lug in the abominable dicta that black people had no rights that white ones were bound to respect; that is, that any white scoundrel might rob or murder any black man, or rape any black woman, with absolute impunity; and the indignation of decent folk was fired, and sharp criticisms were showered upon the head of the offending magistrate. In reply, the democrats insisted that the critics were dragging the Judiciary into "the mire of politics," when it was the Judiciary that was creating a political cess-pool, and wallowing in it shamelessly, to the astonishment of the whole civilized world.

And this lead us to remark that whenever a politician delights in that slang phrase "the mire of politics," you may be certain he so manages his participation in political affairs, as to furnish room for the inference that politics are nasty. "It is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest." If this class of individuals would only let politics alone, the whole stream thereof would run clear almost immediately.

The fact is political matters are the highest earthly concerns of all human beings. Like the atmosphere they press upon each person at all points, and touch his most vital interests, pecuniary, intellectual, moral and religious. Courts are only parts of the grand political machine. They are neither worse nor better than the other parts, except that being more irresponsible, they are, in periods of declension, most conveniently used to establish or prop injustice or despotism.

Necessarily, many questions of purely political character come before the Courts. Thus, in 1863, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that it was unlawful to draft men into the military service. That decision was hailed with joy by all citizens of the State of questionable loyalty, and was applauded by the rebels as eminently wise and conservative. It was in accordance with the opinion given in 1861, by Attorney General BLACK to President BUCHANAN, that no power was granted in the Constitution to coerce a State. If Mr. AGNEW had not been elected to the bench in the nick of time, that decision against the legality of a draft might have been followed by most serious consequences.

In 1864 two of the three Judges of the District Court of Philadelphia were Republicans; the other a Democrat. This last was Mr. SHARSWOOD. When judgment was rendered in the Legal Tender case, the two Republican Judges maintained the constitutionality of the paper currency. Mr. SHARSWOOD gave a dissenting opinion. When the case was decided in the Supreme Court, two Democratic Judges sustained the view of Mr. SHARSWOOD, but were overruled by their fellows on the bench. It is easy to see that the political affiliation of all these Judges influenced their judgments. We do not say that either of them was corruptly actuated. So far otherwise, we conjecture all of them acted conscientiously. Their opinions were respectively controled by the political systems in which they were grounded. So much is inevitable. Hence it is not a matter of clap-trap to subject the political affinities of judicial candidates to the same scrutiny that is properly brought to bear on the political opinions of aspirants to other offices. Nay, it shows that if electors are wise they will not simply demand of candidates for judicial honors adequate legal learning and due experience in the administration of justice, together with unblemished personal reputations, but will insist that the political doctrines they avow shall be such as comport with sound policy and meet the exigencies of the times. It is, therefore, folly for Mr. SHARSWOOD or any of his supporters to raise an outcry because his political opinions are being inquired into.

### FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

#### Horticultural Hints.

From the New York *Horticulturist*, for July, we copy the following seasonable suggestions:

Grape vines, which have been permitted to set all their fruit freely and to grow without care, may be now gone over, and the error of neglect in a measure remedied. If three bunches have got on a cane, pinch the cane back to three or four leaves from the last bunch; then act your good common sense judgment as to which of the three bunches promises the least results, and with your vine scissors cut it away. Stop the laterals now, except upon the canes you design for next year's fruiting, by pinching them off as far back as can be done by the nails of your thumb and finger meeting; don't break and tear them away, or use a knife, but the tender, immature wood which your thumb and finger will remove by pinching will prove a benefit to the vine, while slashing and cutting will create injury. If you want really nice bunches, and even well matured fruit for your own table or market, we believe we will gain even on a large scale by now thinning out the small and surplus berries on each bunch by means of vine scissors. In small grounds there is no doubt of the value of this practice for the table, and we incline to a belief that the same practice will pay in market by the extra price obtained for the grapes.

Strawberry Beds, as soon as they have done fruiting, should be dug over deeply between the rows, in order to have new plants from the runners take freely. It is well, as soon as the ground is dug, to go over and train out the runners from the main or old plants just to the point wanted, and sprinkle a little earth over each starting bud. Repeat this from time to time, and early in the fall you can dig under the old vines, and thus help to increase the vigor of the young or new rows.

Hybrid, perpetual, and other roses may be layered this month, or as soon as they have completed their first flowering. Earlier writers told us to make the cut on the under side; recent writers say cut on the upper side. Moss from the woods is the best material for mulching or covering the soil where the layer is made, but if that is not readily obtainable, fresh mown grass is good.

Swedish and other upright junipers that occasionally become to open, may be induced to grow more compact by winding them up with a fine wire at this season of the year, so that as the stems and branches harden and mature, they will more readily retain the upright habit.

Verbenas, to cause continual flowering should never be permitted to seed. As soon as a bloom begins to fade, pick it off, pinching the shoot back two buds from the flower.

Seeds of many of our hardy shrubs, if gathered as soon as ripened, and sown in light, sandy loam, or leaf mold, in a cold frame, slightly protected by means of an old strip of cloth, can be grown into plants of from six to eighteen inches this season, and suitable for planting out in nursery rows or hedges next spring.

#### Red Clover.

S. Edwards Todd, in discussing this subject at a late meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, said:

Animals are formed with a stomach and digestive apparatus within their bodies, while plants, like red clover, have the digestive powers on the outside of the roots, which work over and digest coarse and barren particles of earth, fitting them for the production of cereal grain or fine vegetables for culinary purposes. In many parts of the older States, red clover alone has maintained the fertility of the soil for more than sixty years. Without it the proprietors of these farms would have been obliged to dispose of their homes as best they could, and migrate to the fertile plains of our western world, where at present the cultivation of red clover is not a necessity. Yet the day is coming, and it is not far in the unknown future, when red clover will be called into requisition in the west, where manure is now a nuisance, and fertilizing matter a thing of indifference. On the heavy, stubborn soils of the slopes of our northern lakes, the production of red clover has been of incalculable value in renovating and changing the character of those stubborn soils, so as to render them more productive from year to year. Under the ameliorating influences of a crop of red clover, farms that produced scarcely a remunerating crop when the virgin soil was first turned with the plow, now yield annually heavy crops of choice wheat or other grain. The distinguishing characteristic of red clover as a renovator of the soil, is to produce vegetable mould or humus. Where humus abounds in large quantities in the soil, red clover is not the fertilizer required. But where the surface is not covered by a stratum of fine mould, red clover can be raised with eminent satisfaction and profit. Our most extensive Pennsylvania farmers understand and appreciate the excellence and efficiency of red clover. Almost our entire country has got to renovating with red clover. Old and impoverished fields will eventually be made to feel the ameliorating influences of the efficient renovator of poor and badly managed soil. And this great and desirable change will be wrought out by the production of red clover. When the thousands of acres of uncultivated and despised land of Long Island, and the vast tracts of wild land in South Jersey, shall be brought under the ameliorating and subduing influences of red clover, those who occupy the positions where we now stand will see the wilderness and solitary places rejoice, and the desert blossom as the rose.

#### Two Queens in one Hive.

On examining a nucleus hive in which I was rearing queens, just at night, I found a fine young Italian just hatched. As there was little if any brood in the hive I went hastily to a good strong colony and took out a frame of brood to give to the small one, to prevent the bees leaving when the queen made her flight. Two days after, on examining the hive to see if the queen was depositing eggs, I found on the first frame that I lifted out an old queen with one wing clipped and the cells all filled with eggs. I knew the queen was the mother of the colony from which I had taken the brood comb so hurriedly. On the frame I found my young queen unharmed, quite contrary to my expectation. To observe the ending of the matter I left both in it. Several days of bad weather followed. I looked into the hive each afternoon and found both queens doing well. Then came a bright warm day and about noon, as I passed the hive, I saw the bees dragging out what proved to be my young queen, and on opening it the old one was found in full possession.

My inference is that the young one left the hive, and had been fertilized, and on her return was killed by either queen or workers, who before had not distinguished her from a common bee.—*Ellon S. Tupper, in American Bee Journal.*

#### A New Idea for Housing Poultry.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* gives a novel plan for a poultry house. It consists of a light building four by nine feet, and four and a half feet high, without floor, and set upon wheels or rollers. Three feet at one end open lath work, and the remaining six feet partitioned off—the partition coming down within a foot of the ground inclosing three by four feet. The closed portion is for the roosts and nest boxes. The house is designed for fifteen hens, and is to set on the grass and moved its length every day. The writer states that such a house is in practical operation, and works well, the advantages being that the fowls get fresh grass every day, that they thrive better in small than in large flocks, that they can thus be kept more cleanly and in better health, and that by moving the house in any locality on the premises, so that it may be sheltered or exposed in warm or cold weather, a more even temperature can be maintained. The hou e is to be provided with windows and doors, and can be made ornamental or otherwise, to suit taste.

The idea is novel, and we should judge not a bad one either.—*Maryland Farmer.*

ABOUT THE DOOR.—A bit of shrubbery in the yard, a vine climbing by a trellis, a strip of refreshing green spread from the door, are sure to make a place of greater marketable value, which, with many, is a consideration to be thought of before any other. Such need no further appeal to their sense of neatness, then. But these who really love the suggestions of beauty for their own sake, will not omit the turf patch, the shrubbery and the hedge and vine, because they make almost any home more attractive and lovely, and cause the sentiments to sprout, like the very leaves and buds themselves. How few stop to consider what a powerful association lies lurking in every simple but familiar object that lend us almost as steadily and strongly to home as wife and children they are closely associated with these in fact, and can with difficulty be separated. Therefore, we say to all, brush up about the door, and plant near by an object of simple beauty. It will bear fruit in the heart a hundred fold.—*Mass. Plowman.*

SUMMER PRUNING OF GRAPEVINES.—Dr. John A. Warder, the experienced grape grower of Ohio, writes to the *American Journal of Horticulture* as follows: "Pinching off the ends of some of the shoots is a very important part of summer pruning; but it is one which has been very much abused in practice, and still more so in the criticisms of those who theoretically condemn the practice. It is well for us to consider that, in all pruning of vines, we must remember the necessity of keeping the plant in due shape as to its wood, and that we desire to have this properly distributed. We want the new growth, which goes to form the canes for the next year's fruitage, formed low down on the stock, and not at the ends or higher parts of the vine, which would soon give us high, naked stocks, and bare, empty trellises, such as may everywhere be seen."

FRUIT THIEVING AND DESTRUCTION OF TREES AND SHRUBS.—As the season is now at hand when persons who cultivate fruits are annoyed by marauding fruit thieves, we publish for their benefit the following provision from the penal code of Pennsylvania to meet such cases:

"If any person shall wilfully or maliciously injure or destroy any fruit or ornamental trees, shrub, plant or grape vines growing or cultivated in any orchard, garden, or close, or upon any public street or square, in this Commonwealth, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court."

NEW RASPBERRY.—Our admirable agricultural newspaper and neighbor, the *Germantown Telegraph*, in its issue of July 17th, states:—Our friend Benjamin Coleman, of Byberry, has left with us a sample of a new raspberry, called the Bri-tol, which possesses some excellent qualities. It is a red berry of about medium size, ripens after most others have disappeared, is firm in flesh, and bears carrying to any distance. It is perfectly hardy, and of excellent quality. It will be a great addition in the raspberry line, and now sells at from 50 to 60 cents per quart. Mr. Coleman will have the plants for sale the coming fall and spring.

TO PROTECT YOUNG APPLE TREES AGAINST MICE.—Every farmer has plenty of old tins—such as boilers, tin pails, tin pans, &c.—which can be put to most excellent use. I take a large pair of shears and cut the old tin into strips of a parallelogram—the shorter side equal to the circumference of the young trees; the longer the other side is the better. I then bend the tin so cut around the young tree near the root, and my word for it, no mice will excoriate the trees so treated.

A GERMAN writer estimates that an acre of buckwheat yielded fourteen pounds of honey daily. Single hives gathered threee pounds on favorable days.

THE CINCINNATI *Gazette* publishes from its Washington correspondent further extracts from the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee. The witness appears to be a Union officer from Indiana, who for a time acted as private secretary to Andrew Johnson, while he was Military Governor of Tennessee. He testifies to improper relations existing at that time between Mr. Johnson and the widow of a rebel officer, who used her position to secure lucrative trading permits and official positions for her son-in-law. This woman had great influence over Mr. Johnson and followed him to Washington at the time of the inauguration. The same witness was present at part of a very friendly interview with J. Wilkes Booth and Mr. Johnson just before the assassination. Witness saw Mr. Johnson at his room at the Kirkwood House the day of the inauguration, after he had made such a shameful exhibition of himself and observed, "Great God, you have ruined yourself and the party."

"President Johnson raised himself up on his elbow, and said: 'By God, I will straighten myself out and make myself felt before the end of *my administration*.' Mr. Blair has been here and invited me to go up to his house, which I intend to do on Monday. Bernside (servant) go down to the bar and get me some whiskey.' I then left the room."

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

With the almost certain advent of Cholera, no household person will be unprepared for it. Secure what experience has demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured once will cure again, and never patronize a new and untried article, when an OLD AND RELIABLE ARTICLE can be had. When the cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by experience that

FLEMING'S CHOLERA MIXTURE

Was the best, and superceded all others, therefore it stands before them, if you would have an article in it you can depend on, you should purchase it to the exclusion of all others.

Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

Corner Diamond and Market Street.

ITCH, TETTER, ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions.

'SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.'

Entirely eradicates these troublesome complaints.

Swayne's "All-Healing Ointment."

"Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours."

Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Sold by McCLARAN & McKENNAN, 85 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY, 57 Wood st., JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, A. STRENCK, cor. 4th and Market sts., Pittsburgh; LANE & DRUIT, Allegheny.

CONVINCING.

FULTON, Oswego Co., July, 1866.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—Gentlemen: I have been severely afflicted with paralysis of the stomach, and even given up by several eminent physicians. I have tried several remedies of a tonic and stimulating nature, but without any good results. Some three or four months ago I was induced to try your STOMACH BITTERS, and have used about seven or eight bottles with a decided benefit. My health is greatly improved; and I consider your BITTERS the only efficacious remedy of their kind in the market. If used as directed they will always prove a sovereign remedy to those afflicted with dyspepsia or other diseases of a like nature.

Respectfully yours, LYMAN MUDGE.

HASTINGS, Dakota Co., Minn., Aug., 1866.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh.—Gentlemen: I have used your BITTERS, and find they were brought out, and consider them too well among the family before the public. Those brought out since the law has been in force, safely check and blow off valve complete. Engineer of No. 28 Penn street.

PERRY SONHAM,

PUMP MAKER,

And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN TUBING, No. 33 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—Special attention given to the manufacture of LOG PUMPS. 1y20 q76

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT IRON WINDOW GRATINGS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Allegheny, July 26th, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, August 3d, at 12 o'clock m. for furnishing and putting up 8 X WROUGHT IRON GRATINGS, on the wings of the Lock-up, City Hall. Also, for making and putting up ONE WROUGHT IRON DOOR, in the hall of the Lock-up. A sample of the Window Gratings can be seen at the Police Office. R. B. FRANCIS, 1y26test City Controller.

WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS,

White Grenadine Shawls,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth Street.

BANKRUPT BLANKS.

I am now printing, and will have ready for sale in a few days, complete sets of

BANKRUPT BLANKS,

For the use of Attorneys and Registers, prepared STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE SPECIAL RULES PROMULGATED BY HIS HONOR, WILSON McCANDLESS, U. S. District Court.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

W. S. HAVEN,

Corner Wood and Third Sts.

1y30:c61

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

96TH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE.

TOTAL LOSSES PAID, $31,271,972 97!

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

JULY 1, 1867.

ASSETS, (At Market Value.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand, in Banks | $ 515,852 39 |
| Real Estate | 278,000 00 |
| Mortgage Bonds | 69,550 00 |
| Bank Stock | 1,108,850 00 |
| United States, State and City Stock, and other Public Securities | 1,264,278 86 |
| | $3,436,959 25 |
| Less Liabilities, Claims not due and Unadjusted | 277,668 46 |
| Net Assets | $3,173,290 81 |

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to and Policies issued by

A. A. CARRIER & BRO., Agents,

1y30:c66 63 FOURTH STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

GAS,

Hot and Cold Water, &c.,

By experienced and practical workmen.

JOHN M. TATE,

*Plumber and Gas Fitter,*

227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and 59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between O'HARA & ROBINSON is this day dissolved. Persons having claims against the said firm are those indebted to the same, will present their accounts at No. 6 Smithfield street, for the adjustment of the same.

O'HARA & ROBINSON, M. O'HARA.

PITTSBURGH, July 25, 1867.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to purchase any of the goods, wares, merchandise, or material, belonging to the late firm of O'HARA & ROBINSON, without my individual signature is attached to same, and every bill of sale of said goods, wares, merchandise or material, as I will repudiate each and every sale not made in accordance with this notice.

MICHAEL O'HARA.

PITTSBURGH, July 24, 1867. 1y26:c61

IRON CITY CUTLERY CO.

No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Having purchased of ANDREW REGGS the entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery and Variety Goods, at the above stand, it is their intention to keep on hand a first-class stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and sporting goods of every variety. They are also prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK; Grinding Razors, Scissors, &c., Cutting Stencils and Stamps, and making Seal and Cancelling Stamps, at shortest notice.

W. H. BOWN, Manager.

SHEPHARD'S

CRACKERS

317 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AN OPENING FOR BUSINESS is offered by the proprietor of a manufacturing establishment now in successful operation in this city. The proprietor will give satisfactory reasons for wishing to sell, and will, if desired, retain an interest in the concern.

Capital required about $11,000.

APPLY TO

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,

1y29 Apollo Building, Fourth street.

S. S. BRYAN,

BROKER IN

BONDS, STOCKS,

AND REAL ESTATE,

Apollo Building, Fourth Street,

Bank, Insurance and Municipal Bonds, and all kinds of Stocks bought and sold on commission. Mortgages bought and sold. 1y29

NOTICE.—Parties knowing themselves indebted to

DR. JOHN HUTCHINSON,

will call and settle their accounts before the first of September and save costs, as all unpaid bills will then be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection. DR. JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Hillside Cemetery, July 22d, 1867. 1y26:c60d3t

THE AMERICAN TEA CO.,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

Branch of the celebrated Store. Fine TEAS at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per pound. Fine COFFEE at 25, 30 and 35 cents. Save 25 per cent. by buying them. 1y26:c670 TTs

THE AMERICAN TEA CO.,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

This well known Company have just received some fresh TEAS, which they are selling at $1.00 per pound, which is the same as the New York retail. Be sure to see and try them.

THE AMERICAN TEA CO.,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

Their Roasted Coffees at 35c.,

Really fine, better than any 40c. Coffee now sold. 1y26:c670 TTs

PATENT

COPYING BOOK DAMPENERS.

Call and examine them.

Blank Books and Stationery.
Writing Fluids & Copying Inks.
Invoice and Letter Books.
Copying Presses and Books.
Receipt, Dray, Note and Draft Books.
Time Books and Memorandums.
Blank Books, of every description, on hand and made to order.

MYERS, SCHOVER & CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Stationers,

39 FIFTH STREET.

1y26:c67 T

KELLEY'S WEEKLY,

An Illustrated Journal for the People.

We will issue on the 10th of August, 1867, a paper of sixteen pages, each size of Harper's Weekly. No expense will be spared in making it one of the best literary papers published in the world. Some of the most distinguished writers of America and Europe have been engaged to contribute to its columns, and its purity and brilliancy of its literature will render the paper a welcome companion in every home.

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1867,

We will distribute among a million readers of the profits, in sums including one Hundred thousand Dollars in Greenbacks, to our patrons, from a subscription as absolutely as it will be a

ONE SHARE RETURNED TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| One share cash | $75,000 |
| One share cash | 50,000 |
| One share cash | 25,000 |
| One share cash | 10,000 |
| One share cash | 5,000 |
| Five shares cash, $1,000 each | 5,000 |
| Ten shares cash, $500 each | 5,000 |
| 1,000 shares cash, from $100 to $1 each | 5,000 |
| And the balance, comprising sewing Machines, Pianos, Melodeons, Gold and Silver Watches, Sets of Diamonds, Diamond Rings, Parlor and Kitchen Stoves, Silver Patterns, Silver, Quadruple Silver, Works of Literature, Artistic and Fancy articles, amounting to $60,000 | |

A copy of one of these splendid pictures, to be chosen by subscribers, will, in a Public Hall, distributable on Saturday, August 10, 1867, the 4th of which every subscriber will be notified by mail. Subscribers for the paper and number of shares sent everywhere, post paid, on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Send the names of each subscriber, post office address, town and state in full. Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

A great all communications to

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,

1y26:c65 No. 604 Broadway, New York.

THE OLD, ORIGINAL

TEA STORE!

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

Young Hyson,
Old Hyson,
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Eng. Breakfast,
Congos,
Souchong,
Colong,
Old Country Blend,
And Japan

TEAS,

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

No. 20 Fifth Street.

1y26:c

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE firm of BAILIFF, BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent, JOHN R. WATSON disposing of his interest to the remaining partners. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present the same to JOHN R. WATSON, at our office, 55 Federal street, he being authorized to settle all accounts.

Allegheny City, July 1st, '67. 1y26 c59

BAILIFF, BROWN & CARSON,

PLUMBERS,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

Water, Gas & Steam Pipes.

No. 55 Federal St.,

1y26:c60 ALLEGHENY CITY.

COMPRESSED

BUNGS.

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

MACHINE CUT CORKS,

Plugs, Taps, Irish Moss, Pitch, Rosin, Isinglass, &c., &c.,

Nos. 122 & 125 Third St., Pittsburgh.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. C. ALGEO,

DEALER IN

Fine Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds,

SILVER WARE,

AND

French Clocks, &c.

Special attention given to the REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES.

No. 22 Fifth Street.

J. W. HANNAH,

No. 81 LIBERTY STREET,

Dealer in all kinds of

Candies, Cakes, Nuts and Fruits.

Special attention to furnishing PICNICS and PARTIES. myl6:ly

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARDS BREAD. The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Wards. None else. mh6:ly

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE—All the PRESSES, MOULDS, and other valuable tools formerly used by the Missouri Glass Company, St. Louis, Mo. For full particulars address WALLACE & WALKER, 508 N. Third St., St. Louis.

1y19:c117

FOR SALE,

LEASE OF BOX FACTORY,

With Machinery, Fixtures, &c. Will be sold cheap. For further particulars enquire at No. 953 PENN STREET, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, Penna. 1y26:c83

LEATHER BELTING.—We keep constantly on hand a full stock of the best quality of oak-tan manufacture, made expressly for our sales, and warranted to give satisfaction.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

1y12 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

PRIZE GOLD MEDAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

AMERICAN PIANOS

TRIUMPHANT!

AT THE

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR AWARDED TO CHICKERING & SONS EXPOSITION UNIVERSALE PARIS 1867

WITH THE

DECORATION OF THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

IN ADDITION TO THE

GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

The EMPEROR NAPOLEON in person accompanied the presentation with the decoration of the

Cross of the Legion of Honor,

THEREBY CONFERRING TO THE

CHICKERING MEDAL

The only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano Fortes. And of which were awarded to AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS, by the INTERNATIONAL JURY OF THE EXPOSITION AND IMPERIAL COMMISSION, placing the

Chickering Piano

AT THE

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH.

Warerooms, No. 81 WOOD STREET,

ALLEGHENY

GROCERY AND PROVISION

COMPANY.

JOHN A. McGRAW, President.

J. P. ISRAEL, Secretary.

PRESENT OFFICE:

26 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

This Company was organized and has for its object the cheapening of everything to acquire family use. In the first instance it will open a store in a central location, and sell goods at the lowest cash prices, and a small addition for expenses. The stock is divided into shares of $50 each. ONE DOLLAR A WEEK is to be paid on each share until fully paid up. The shareholders will receive their goods at their own doors from $3 to 10 per cent. less than they can get at the regular sales of a retail store. Besides this, they will participate in the profits which are to be realized from selling at the lowest cash prices to parties who are not holders of the stock. The stock is being rapidly bought up, and it is supposed the at present is opened up in 30 or 40 days. This is the poor man's chance, as he will be able to get his goods paid for before he calls for his stock. Besides this, it is expected this stock will realize a profit of from 50 per cent. above par. There is only a limited amount to be taken, enough many a poor man can yet get a chance to have a share. Call at the store, procure the articles and produce at cost, even if he has only paid one dollar on it. And think of it! you will go into a grocery store and spend $5, and $2 of it is your profit to the store keeper. Secure it by becoming a shareholder in one of this Company, and can save the other. By parting a dollar it will actually be saving to you of more $1 to $2 per week, besides paying your money for furniture at the same time.

The stock can be sold at a very time for its full value, that you may need the money.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK

Is required on each share. This is a Savings Bank in which your profits are invested and stored. You get your interest right in your goods, and a share of the profits at the end of the year.

Parties wishing to subscribe can do so at

No. 26 Federal St., Allegheny City.

JOHN A. McGRAW, PRESIDENT.

J. P. ISRAEL, SECRETARY.

1y26:c62

POISONOUS AND FILTHY!

Adulterations are used

IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ADULTERATED SPICES.

BLACK LEAD, WORMY CRACKERS, TERRA ALBA, TUMERIC,

Are Among the Adulterations Used.

THE PURE SPICE MILLS,

Manufacture none but perfectly PURE SPICES.

$500.00 REWARD

For any adulteration found in our Spices. One part Cayenne to three spices, and as far as three packages or adulterated spices usually sold.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED

ARBUCKLES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Proprietors of Pure Spice Mills

222 and 224 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Try a pound of our prime roasted ARBUCKLE'S IRIO COFFEE, put up in Air Tight Packages. Warranted to be better flavored and more economical than our Coffee in the store. 1y26

1673 BAGS COFFEE,

GOOD TO STRICTLY CHOICE,

In store and arriving. Also, a full stock of

OTHER GROCERIES.

Which will be sold to the trade at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, freight added, by

ARBUCKLES & CO.,

Nos. 212 and 214 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

1y26:c66 TTS

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr. JOHN D. BAILEY.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 152 FOURTH STREET. 1y4

TRANSPARENT BLUE OIL CLOTH, for Store Window Shades. A superior article just received at the Oil Cloth Warerooms, 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

jel2 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

THE BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS'

SECOND

GRAND PRESENTATION

ENTERTAINMENT!

SATURDAY, August 24, 1867,

AT

IRVING HALL, NEW YORK.

This Grand Distribution of Prizes will be Conducted on the Mutual Benefit Principle.

A PRO RATA DISTRICUTION OF PROFITS TO TICKET-HOLDERS!

Capital, - - $1,287,148.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH,

And Limited to One Million Two Hundred and Eighty-seven Thousand One Hundred & Forty-eight.

The Fairest and Most Impartial Plan of Presentation yet offered to the Public.

A PRIZE WITH EVERY TICKET.

PROSPECTUS.

A number of the leading Bankers and Merchants of New York, in considera ion of the great success which has attended many of the Charitable Presentation Entertainments of the day, have organized themselves into a company with the view of inaugurating an enterprise which, while it shall return them a fair profit, shall offer greater advantages to ticket-purchasers than any yet presented; and we do, therefore, confidently believe that a liberally intelligent business taste, shall be free from those objectionable features which have characterized many of these enterprises.

To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets, the preparing of the same, to CLARK, WEBSTER & CO., the Bankers and Merchants, who are well known to the public, and whose character for responsibility and fair dealing is the best guarantee we can offer to the public of the honesty of the Company, and the integrity with which it will conduct the enterprise. The interest of ticket holders will be most widely watched over and protected in it, it having been the object of the Managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of whoever shall purchase tickets, and accordingly as a liberal and very encouraging whom could in the shipment of the proceeds which are daily accruing to us, we have, I.

LIST OF PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One cash prize at | $75,000 | $75,000 |
| One cash prize at | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| One cash prize at | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Two cash prizes at | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| Five cash prizes at | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| Ten cash prizes at | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| Fifteen cash prizes at | 500 | 7,500 |
| Twenty cash prizes at | 250 | 5,000 |
| Twenty-five cash prizes at | 200 | 5,000 |
| Forty cash prizes at | 100 | 4,000 |
| Seventy-five cash prizes at | 50 | 3,750 |
| One hundred and forty cash prizes | 25 | 3,500 |
| One hundred and eighty cash prizes | 15 | 2,700 |
| One hundred and seventy-five cash prizes | 10 | 1,750 |
| Two hundred and fifty cash prizes | 5 | 1,250 |
| 984 Cash Prizes, amounting to | | $ 80,450 |

PIANOS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steinway's Grand Pianos at | $1,000 | $12,000 |
| 5 Chickering's Grand Pianos | 1,000 | 12,000 |
| 10 Haines' Grand Pianos | 800 | 8,000 |
| 12 Melodeons at | 150 | 1,800 |
| 14 Melodeons at | 125 | 1,750 |

SEWING MACHINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25 Wheeler & Wilson cash, easy Sewing Machines at | $265 | $13,375 |
| 104 Wheeler & Wilson cash, easy Sewing Machines at | 125 | 13,000 |
| 134 Wheeler & Wilson plain Sewing Machines at | 85 | 11,305 |
| 73 Singers' cash, easy Sewing Machines at | 185 | 13,505 |
| 100 Singers' half cash Sewing Machines at | 125 | 12,500 |
| 120 Singers' plain Sewing Machines at | 85 | 11,000 |

DIAMONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 Full sets Diamonds at | $1,500 | $21,000 |
| 10 full sets Diamonds | 2,000 | 20,000 |
| 15 Diamond Cluster Rings at | 300 | 12,500 |
| 20 Diamond Cluster Rings at | 250 | 7,500 |
| 25 Diamond Cluster Rings at | 200 | 5,000 |
| 25 Diamond Cluster Rings at | 200 | 12,500 |
| 3 Diamond Cluster Rings at | 800 | 6,000 |
| 25 Plated Watches at | 5 | 1,000 |

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

JUST OPENED,

AT

## MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

*No. 19 Fifth Street.*

RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES.

A NEW LOT, VERY CHEAP, OF

MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
SUPER ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, new Styles.
FRENCH CORSETS, new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS, new shape.

We have just opened a superior lot of

Ladies' Promenade Satchels, and Gents' Traveling Bags,

Of the best quality and most popular styles. We invite special attention to our new lot of

English Cotton Hosiery and English and French Made GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt,

And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, at LOW PRICES.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

jy29

## DRY GOODS!

Wholesale and Retail, at

## WM. SEMPLE'S,

No. 180 & 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Silks.
Fine Lawns;
Plain and Printed Percales;
Plain and Printed Marseilles;
Checks and Tickings;
Cottonades & Farmers' Linen;
Fine and Heavy Flannels;
Bleached & Brown Shirtings;
Corsets and Hoop Skirts;
Mosquito Netting;
Hosiery and Notions;

AT LOWEST NET PRICES, AT

## WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St.,

*ALLEGHENY CITY.*

☞ Orders promptly filled.

jy2

NEW AND

## DESIRABLE GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

## JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

Pointed Trimming Ribbons;
Plain Trimming Ribbons, all shades;
Jet and Crystal Gimps and Fringes;
Colored Ball Trimmings;
White Cotton and Ball Fringes;
A full line of Alexandre's Kid Gloves;
Lisle, Oxford, Neapolitan, Silk and Kid Finish Gloves;
Lisle and Cotton Lace Hose;
Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Infants' Hosiery;
San Umbrellas and Parasols;
Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Lace Goods &c.;
Duplex Reception Skirt;
Corsets, Belting and Buckles;
Palm Linen and Silk Fans;
Gauze Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children;
Bead Collars & Belts, something new;

And a large stock of NOTIONS, of all kinds, at low Prices. Call and examine.

77 and 79 Market Street.

my25:m30

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

## MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMINGS,

Jet Bead and Bugle Gimps and Fringes
Crystal Bead Gimps and Drop Trimmings,
Jet and Crystal Ornaments,
Fancy Silk and Jet Drop Buttons,
Fine Assortment of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
English Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, all widths and shades,
Colored Velvet Ribbons,
Elegant Assortment Real Point and Applique Laces and Handkerchiefs.

FULL LINE ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES

The Jobbing Trade will find a complete stock the above goods in our Wholesale Department, together with a great variety of

Fancy Goods & Notions Generally,

*AT EASTERN PRICES.*

my25:m30

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third house above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

### AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE BANK, BRIDGE AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.—On TUESDAY EVENING, July 30th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold, on 5th set. 2d floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 108 smithfield street, by order of Executor:
75 shares Exchange National Bank;
24 shares Allegheny National Bank;
10 shares German National Bank;
2 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
20 shares Allegheny Suspension Bridge Co.
25 shares Western Union Telegraph Co.
jy29 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.—Will be sold, on the premises, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, next, at 2½ o'clock, 20 acres of land, situated on the Ridge-road, about four miles from Allegheny Market, adjoining the lands of Mr. Kitchen, being a part of the old Nelson Farm, and having thereon three dwelling houses, each containing four rooms with good cellar, and a good spring of water at the kitchen door; an abundance of fruit, including fine raising grapes, having a fine common exposure; about five acres are underlaid with coal, there is also a good vein of fire clay on the land. Will be sold in one, two, or four pieces, to suit purchasers. Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years. No. 1, Diamond, Allegheny, on day of sale.
jy29 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—Again on THURSDAY, August 1st, at 6 o'clock, the House and Lot on the corner of Beaver and Locust streets, Fifth Ward, Allegheny City, fronting 20 feet on Locust, and 60 feet on Beaver street, adjoining lot of Mr. Mehaffey. The lot is 20 by 60 feet. The house is a two story frame, seven rooms, with gas throughout. There is a large stable and another building on the lot. There is a good well at the door. It has been used for several years, as a boarding house, for which it is well adapted. The location is central for business, being on the main thoroughfare. This property could be made exceedingly valuable if the ground was built on with dwellings. Especial attention is directed to the prospective advantages of this property. Possession given April 1st.
Terms—Two-thirds cash, balance in two years.
jy26 A. LEGGAT, Auct'r.

ELEGANT MANSION AND GROUNDS, No. 17 SOUTH AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY.—On TUESDAY EVENING, July 30th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 108 smithfield street, that commodious two-story brick Dwelling, No. 17 South Avenue, to be one square north of Allegheny City, containing 11 rooms and bath room. The house is well finished and in good repair throughout; has hot and cold water in bath room, kitchen and wash house; portman in marble top wash stand in the front room. The lot is 26 feet 4½ inches front by 195 feet in depth to a wide alley, ornamental ground, fruit, shade and fruit trees.
This beautiful situation commands a fine view of the city and surrounding scenery, with terms of sale easy, one-half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest. Possession given immediately. Those wishing are invited to view the premises.
jy23 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FIRE SCREENS

OF A NEW STYLE,

On canvas, with oil paintings and gold and velvet frames, a

107 MARKET STREET.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS,

GREAT SALE OF

## DRY GOODS!

Preparatory to auction, beginning on

Monday, July 8th and Continuing to August 8th,

After which the balance of the Stock (if any,) will be disposed of at

PUBLIC AUCTION!

4-4 SHEETINGS ..... 8 cents.
LL 7 MERRIMAC CALICOS ..... 12½ "
TICKINGS ..... 10 "
HUCK TOWELS ..... 10 "
10-4 BED QUILTS ..... 75 "
WOOL SHIRTINGS ..... 25 "
ALPACAS, 10 yards ..... 25 "
PAPER DOLLARS ..... 25 "
FRENCH LAWNS ..... 18½ "
WOOL CASSIMERES ..... 75 "

MOONEY & DRENNAN,

No. 50 Federal Street.

☞ Bring this with you and compare prices.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

## DRY GOODS!

IS AT

## J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,

No. 87 Market Street.

## SUMMER DRESS GOODS

SELLING OUT AT

REDUCED PRICES!

THE STOCK IS ENTIRELY NEW,

And cheaper than any in the city.

No. 87 Market Street.

jy15:m30

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

Have just opened a large new stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at EASTERN PRICES. Merchants according up should call at

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON
jy29

HATS, CAPS, &c.

## STRAW GOODS,

FOR SUMMER SALES.

ALL THE NEW STYLE HATS,

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT

McCORD & CO.'S,

No. 131 Wood Street.

jy2

HATS! HATS!

## GRAHAM & BYRNE,

At No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Have one of the very best retail stocks of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

In the city, and constantly in receipt of all that is new, as soon as they can be procured. Every attention given to retailing, exclusively.
ap17:tf:69

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.,

CHAS. H. KARN. HER. TH. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

## Pianos, Organs,

And Musical Goods generally.

☞ Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO. Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and D. & H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and WELNA'S PATENT MELODEONS.

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ap17:66

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KNAKE & CO.'S PIANOS,
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PRINCES' AUTOMATIC ORGANS,

AT BLUME'S MUSIC STORE,

my18 No. 43 FIFTH STREET.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

DR. WEST begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his office and stables from the Red Lion yard to ST. CLAIR ST. STABLES, opposite the Monongahela House, Third street. Sick and Lame Horses taken in and carefully treated, at a moderate charge. Horses suffering from disease not mentioned, will every attention paid to them at the owner's risk. Attention is also called to the celebrated CURE ALL LINIMENT, as used in all the principal Veterinary Colleges in Europe, and is sure to cure all sores, wounds, galls, shoulder, sprains or cuts, and will not injure the hair. It may be had of the proprietor.

Night and country cases promptly attended to. Remember the address, Charles Stables, THIRD STREET, opposite St. Charles Hotel.
my7:m30

PROF. N. P. DUFFEY,

VETERINARY SURGEON AND HORSE TRAINER,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, respectfully announces that he has opened an HOSPITAL AND STABLE on the corner of Liberty street and East Lane, Allegheny City), also, a LIVERY STABLE on the rear of the Hotel Weaver street, between Liberty and Penn avenue. Office at the latter and residence at the former. Horses taken in to board, to stay, shoeing, selling and trimming horses; and, with the assistance of Wm. M. A. Gibbs, Esq., of Pittsburgh, to the following gentlemen, to wit: J. Painter, J. C. Smith, Wm. Eichbaum, John Kirker, M. D., Messrs. Spiedel, Dr. Lehman, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Hunter

**PH. R. MERTZ,**

**BANKER AND BROKER,**

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

**Government Securities,**

**Gold, Silver,**

**And Coupons,**

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

**JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,**

Bankers,

**Corner Fourth & Wood Streets,**

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Are now converting into the

**NEW 5-20'S GOLD BOND OF 1867,**

All other issues, including all series of 7 30's, 6's of 1881, 5-20's of 1862, 5 20's of 1864, 5 20's of 1865 and Compound Interest Notes.

**TO HOLDERS OF 7-30's.**

Having made special arrangements with

**Jay Cooke & Co.,**

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.

**Bonds on Hand for Delivery.**

**IRA B. McVAY & CO.,**

**Bankers.**

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS. m31:47:88

**7-30 BONDS**

CONVERTED INTO

**5-20 BONDS, 1865,**

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

**ROBINSON BROS,**

No. 78 FOURTH STREET.

**The Pittsburgh Gazette**

**FINANCE AND TRADE.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 29, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 140¾; Eighty-one bonds, 110; Five-Twenties, 1862, 111¾; Five Twenties, 1865, 109¾; Five Twenties, 1868, 105¾; Con. 10's, 103½; Seven Thirties, 107¾; Ten Fortys, 103; Stocks—Erie Railroad, 77¾, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Chicago and Northwestern 81½; Chicago and Northwestern preferred 73½, Fort Wayne Railroad, 105½; Michigan Southern Railroad, 85; New York Central, 109¾, Reading, 108; Western Union Telegraph Company, 48½. Mining shares—Corydon, 1.05 Quarts Hill, 2.10; Gregory, 6.00; Smith & Parmalee, 6.00.

War rumors and unprecedented heavy shipments of coin last week have had a bad effect on the gold market, and 140¾ was bid for any amount offered. Cash gold is scarcer, and 1-2 per cent. to 1-16 is paid per day for gold loans. Government securities are very dull, and in the absence of any heavy orders from the interior, have declined from ⅛@¼ per cent. Round lots are thrown on the market by dealers who have purchased heavily during the recent high prices, and forward sales are still on the rise, and the enormous amounts of idle capital available for temporary investments seems to be the only cause of this rise. Most of the shorts have all been covered, and the slightest sign for an approaching panic would cause an excitement such as was never witnessed in Wall street. Mining shares are better, except Corydon.

Local money market improving. The demand for money is less pressing than it was at the beginning of the month.

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, July 27th:

| | Exchanges. | Balances |
|---|---|---|
| July 22 | $3883,0 7 34 | $884,791 29 |
| July 23 | 3 8 9 92 | 634,329 9 |
| July 24 | 3,7 8 7 87 | 64,379 15 |
| July 25 | 3[illegible] 98 | 76,983 6 |
| July 26 | 2 6 8 84 | 34,1 6 2 |
| July 27 | 2[illegible] 92 | 78,885 85 |
| Totals | $1,748,943 55 | $872,586 71 |

Closing New York quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.:

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. Sixes, 1881 | 110 |
| " 5-20s, 1862 | 111¾ |
| " " 1864 | 109 |
| " " 1865 | 109¾ |
| " " 1867 | 109¾ |
| " 10-40s | 103½ |
| " Consols | 93½ |
| August 7-30s | 107½ |
| June 7-30s | 107½ |
| July 7-30s | 107½ |
| Dec. Compounds, 1864 | 117½ |
| Gold | 140 |
| Silver | 134½ |

—The question of a system of redemption for National bank notes is constantly under discussion in some quarters, and the substitution of the Comptroller of the Currency, who is now in Boston, has this week been particularly called to the necessarily forlorn action upon this matter. The two receiving banks in Suffolk National and the National Redemption Institution which sell do an immense amount of country bank business, a very profitable one, and by the absence of any central redemption for National currency. The matter is tied both together in a most unpleasant fashion of the present state of things.—*Boston Journal.*

—The competition among the national banks for "accounts," it seems to have reached it culmination in the West. A Chicago paper, the *Republican*, states that bank officers of that city offer, among other inducements, to give their deposits United States bonds as security for their deposits. This is the result of the habit of paying interest upon deposits—a practice which is every steadily condemned, and which sooner or later, will be generally disapproved. During the height of the panic of 1857 a prominent banker in a certain Western city told the riotous crowd which thronged the closed doors of his banking establishment, that they might charge most of their troubles to the ruinous practice of the banks, of paying interest upon the balances of their depositors.

In this, during the era of depression following the suspension of specie payment and the numerous failures of leading merchants in all parts of the country, a report denouncing the practice of paying interest on current deposits were presented by a committee made up of John Earl, Wm. W. A. Booth, and other leading New York bankers, and forty of the forty-six banks of New York city, united in a written agreement to discontinue the custom, per cited all the banks about Gotham. At that time it was generally believed among the New York bankers, that the practice in question was "inherently unsound, dangerous, and with out any fair precedent in other countries."

—Of the Bridgeport bank found the Springfield *Republican* says: "Howard Banum, teller of the Pequonnock National bank of Bridgeport has been ascertained to be a defaulter to the amount of $12,000, and has disappeared. Young Barnum is a nephew of P. T. Barnum, and had been teller of the bank for about four years. Until recently he was foreman of the American hose company, and was very popular among they boys. Fast horses and fast women have been the cause of his ruin. By marriage he is connected with one of the best families in Bridgeport, and his wife, who has feeble health, is now with her mother at Saratoga. The bank will only loose about $2,000 by the defalcation, as Barnum's bonds amount to $10,000.

—The cable reports a reduction by the Bank of England of its rate of discount to 2 per cent., which is considered necessary, as the trade was very slack. The London *Economist* of July 13th, said "the capital of the country day by day exceeds the expenses of corresponding employment, and the necessary consequence will be a fall in the rate of interest.

**INTERESTING TO THE OIL TRADE.**

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of July 27th, states under the heading of "Business News," that "an Oil Exchange has been established at Reading, Pennsylvania, and some sixty refiners, dealers and brokers in Petroleum have agreed to meet daily at 12 o'clock at the Exchange rooms." The *Bulletin* would do better by locating the Exchange at Pittsburgh.

**Boston Wool Market.**

BOSTON, July 28.—The wool market is weak, and prices lower and tending down, but it can hardly be characterized as dull, since, at the reduced rates the article is selling quite freely, and transactions for the past week foot up a large aggregate. The receipts of new wool have been very heavy of late, and, with stocks rapidly accumulating on the hands of dealers—which, in most cases have made large advances on contracts—there is a general disposition on their part to meet the market in a liberal spirit.

So far as buyers are concerned, they would generally prefer waiting till there is some movement in the goods on which wool is to be worked up, as very few of their accumulated products. But when raw material is offered upon their own terms and the prospect is that it may be higher as we approach trade starts up, and receipts begin to fall off, the temptation is strong for them to lay in their future requirements. For this reason they are accustomed to do at this stage of season; and they would do so now, quite willingly and at fair prices, if wool holders were splitting to the usual extent and at remunerative rates.

Though the new clip is coming forward about as rapidly as it did at the corresponding time last season, there is no exoitment in the western markets or wool-growing regions. On the contrary, country prices are almost everywhere weak, and continue to shade off, with very little competition among buyers. One notable feature of the trade, this season, is the almost entire absence of manufacturing agents in the corps of operators now engaged in buying the new clip. This is not strange, under the circumstances, however, since manufacturers can do much better to take their chances in the market as sellers, than they possibly could by going to the country.

Sales of domestic for the week have been quite liberal and fully equal to those of last, a range of 28@60c for fleece, and and 45@47½c for the various grades of pulled.

**New York Cattle Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 29.—Receipts—5,431 beeves; 21,997 sheep and lambs; 21,536 hogs. Beef trade active, improved and closing firm; about 1400 head on sale to-day. The average quality offering is not as good as last week. Extreme ranges sold at 17½c, but generally at 17¾c; prime, 16½@17c; first quality, 16@16¾c; fair to good, 14½@15¾c; and ordinary to inferior, 12@14c. Sheep and Lambs dull and heavy, consequent on large arrivals to-day; offerings moderate; demand brisk. A few fancy pens reached the highest prices; some sales of extra sheep were made as high as 8½c; prime, 7½@8c; inferior to common, 6@6½c. Lambs unchanged at 9@10c for extra, and 6@8½c for inferior to good. The Hog market has been somewhat variable during the week. On Wednesday prices ranged from 7¾c to 7¾c per pound, and on Thursday from 7¾c to 7¾c, with a fair supply. To-day the market was weaker, caused by unusually heavy arrivals, demand good and offerings quickly sold at 7¼@7½c, chiefly at 7¼@7¾c, for ordinary to common.

**Chicago Cattle Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 29.—Beef cattle dull and unchanged. Hogs quiet; $6.50@6.80 for fair to good smooth. Receipts—1,200 hogs.

**JAMES DALZELL & SON,**

**69 and 70 Water Street,**

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.

Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Dutch Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and mann Deturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. jy26 1356

**PITTSBURGH MARKETS.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 29, 1867.

The general markets present no new characteristics worthy of special notice. There is no improvement to note in the demand for any of the leading commodities, and, in anticipation of lower prices, both dealers and consumers are operating as lightly as possible, the main object being to keep stocks down to the lowest possible point.

GRAIN—There is rather more activity in Wheat, sale of 1 car No. 1 (old) Chicago Spring at $2,48; and—last week—it is reported there was a sale of 2000 bushels Ohio Winter, to arrive, at $2,20. Oats dull and drooping; sale of 150 bushels, on wharf, at 80c, and small sales at the usual advance. Corn is quiet and nominally unchanged; prime Yellow may be quoted at $1,05. Rye is quiet; nominal at $1,25 @1,40.

FLOUR—Is dull and weak though prices are nominally unchanged. Choice Spring Wheat brands may be quoted at $11,50@12. New Ohio Winter wheat is selling at $11,75@12, and fancy brands at $13@14. Rye Flour is quiet and unchanged at $8,25.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet but steady, with regular jobbing sales at 13½@13¾c for shoulders; 15@16c for Ribbed and Clear sides, and 21¼@22c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull but held firmly at 12c@12½c for prime; cattle rendered. Mess Pork is dull but firm at 23@23,50.

POTATOES—Coming in quite freely, and with a supply somewhat in excess of the demand, prices are declining and unsettled, ranging from $3,50@4,00 per bbl.

GREEN APPLES—The arrivals are increasing rapidly, and notwithstanding the supply as yet, is light, the market is a little weak and the tendency is downward; we now quote at $4 to $5 per bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Is dull and unchanged, and while the supply is not large fresh is light, it is nevertheless fully up the demand; small sales at 13@16c.

EGGS—Dull and, if anything a shade lower; we now quote fresh packed at 21@22c.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand and steady but unchanged. We continue to quote at 13@13½c, as to quality.

HAY—Is dull with a supply up to the demand; sales of new at scales at $18,00 to $20 per ton.

MILL FEED—The market seems to be perfectly glutted with Bran, and it is hard to sell it anything like market price. Middlings may be quoted steady at $1,25 and scarce.

SEEDS—Small sales of Flaxseed at $2,30. No enough doing in Clover or Timothy to establish quotations.

SALT—Continues very dull though nominally unchanged.

**PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 29, 1867.

CRUDE—There was a decidedly stronger feeling to day, and with more buyers and fewer sellers, prices, compared with last week, are a shade higher. The "bulls" appear to have it pretty much their own way again, notwithstanding they were remarkably quiet last week, and some of them got remarkably weak at the knees. The improvement may be attributed to the fact that the foreign markets are slowly but gradually improving, and the eastern markets, as might naturally be expected, are also better. A private telegram from Oil City this afternoon reported that market firm at $2,50, with more buyers than sellers. The sales here were as follows:

500 bbls to be delivered on first water..... 11
" " " " " ..... 11
" " " " " ..... 11
500 " September to December—seller..... 11¾
500 " October and November..... p. t.
500 " to be delivered in 30 days, buyer.. 11
114 " on spot..... p. t.
500 " first water..... p. t.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil was also much firmer to-day, and the only thing in the way of consummating large sales was the extreme views of holders. Spot oil is in demand, and may be quoted firm at 33c, and but few sellers, even at that figure, and there were buyers for the last four months at 32½c, and it was thought by some that the even 33c might have been obtained. As in the case of the crude market, the "bulls" appear to have it all their own way, and some of the "bears," we understand, are thinking seriously about "climbing from under." The sales were:

600 bbls August—buyer..... 33½
600 " " ..... 33½
600 " on spot..... 33
600 " spot..... 33

ARRIVALS—The following are the reported arrivals of oil:

Fisher & Bro..... 365 | Jas. Wilkins..... 484
S. P. Lowan..... 270 | Jonthan Gallagher 400
J. L. Shaffer & Co.. 250 | Thos. Acres..... 300
Jas. Mawhinney.. 145 |
Total..... 2,014

OIL SHIPPED LAST BY A. V. R. R.

Brown & Wagner, 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockart & Frew, 445 do do, Philadelphia.

Moorehemer, Kemble & Co., 422 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

E. Jageman & Co., 1122 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Pacific Oil Co., 198 do do to C. W. Morse & Co., Philadelphia.

Jas. Perrin & Co., 160 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

O. R. Jones, 257 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

S. W. Morgan, 101 do do, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Hutchinson, Oil Ref. Co., 198 do do, to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

**New York Produce Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 29—Cotton firm and quiet; sales 900 bales uplands at 25½c. Flour dull and heavy and 15@25c lower, receipts 10,977 bbls; sales 9,000 bbls; superfine state and western, $8,30@7,75, extra western, $7,85@8 05; choice do., $10,20@12; shipping Ohio, $9,60@10,50; trade brands, $ 0,50@12,40; spring St. Louis, $9@11,50; winter, 12@17,50; California quiet and declining, $12@16. Rye flour quiet; sales 225 bbls, at $8,80@9. Wheat quiet and steady, receipts 1,000 bush; sales 8,000 bush; No. 2 Milwaukee $2,80; new amber South'n, $2,40 @2,90; new white do, $2,95@3,05; white Canada, $2,70@2,75. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley and Malt nominal. Corn fairly active and unchanged; receipts 117,000 bush; sales 124,000 bush new mixed western $1,02@ 1,05; unsound, 86@89c; kiln cried, $1@1,00; prime white western, $1,02. Oats quiet and firm; receipts 13,350 bush; sales 28,000 bush; western, 64@65c; state, 65@66c; new southern, 60c; also 10,000 bush new southern, deliverable on or before the 20th of August, 55c. Stocks in Warehouse—Wheat, 50,426 bush; corn, 504,428 bush; oats, 153,753 bush; rye, 12,425 bush; barley, 12,285 bush; malt, 34,932 bush; peas, 32,372 bush. Rice nominal and unchanged. Coffee; Rio firm, with fair demand; sales 2,000 bags; laguayra, 12½@13c; mild quiet; Java steady. Sugar steady; sales 1,000 hhds Cuba. Molasses nominally unchanged. Hops quiet. Petroleum; crude nominally unchanged; refined in bond a trifle firmer, at 31@32c. Pork heavy and lower; sale 4,500 bbls at $23,75@25,95 for new mess, closing at $23,85 for regular; 2,875 bbls old do. at $19,75@21 12 for prime, and $22,75 for prime mess; also 500 bbls new mess, seller, September. Beef firm; sales 150 bbls; Beef Hams dull. Bacon quiet, but firm. Cut Meats firm; sales 250 packages at 13½@ 13¾c for middles; 15@16c for hams. Lard in small demand; sales 50 bbls at 12¼@13 for new. Butter unchanged. Cheese heavy at 7@7½c. Freights to Liverpool lower; 29,000 bush corn at 3½; per steam, and 5½ p. steam.

LATEST, 5 P. M.—Flour closed dull and 10@ 15c lower, with only a limited demand for the home trade. Wheat dull and nominally 1@2c lower; the decline is chiefly on New. Rye quiet, at $1,42@1,46 for Western. Corn steady and quiet, at $1,05@ 1,06 for good to prime new Mixed Western, and 96c for Unsound do. Oats quiet, at 85@ 86c for Western, and 92@94c for State. Pork quiet; sales of 700 bbls Mess at $23,75@23,87½; Prime, closing with buyers at $21 81 and sellers at $22,50 cash, and interest; $23,50 and seller 5 days. Beef quiet and steady. Cut Meats steady and in moderate request. Bacon unchanged. Lard very firm at 12¾@13c for Western Steam, and 13½@13¾c for kettle rendered.

**Cincinnati Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, July 29—Flour dull and prices drooping, with not much demand; sales 750 bbls; $8,25@8,50 for family; $7,60@7,90 for shipping extra; $7,25@7,50 for extra; $6,90@7,25 for family. Wheat is in demand at 75 for No. 1 mixed in bulk and 86 in sacks, the offerings are light. Oats dull; sales 1,000 bush at 50 in bulk, new at 76 to come in next week. Rye unsettled and prices nominal at $1,30@1,39. Cotton firm at 25@26c for middling, but nothing doing. Provisions dull and drooping; mess pork in demand at $24, but offered to any extent at $23,50. Bulk meats held firm, but quiet at 11½@12c for shoulders and sides. Bacon unchanged; shoulders 12½c; sides 14@14½c; clear sides 15c. Hams 21@22c for sugar cured and 19c for common. Lard in packages, prime nominal at 12½c; and $23,50 off-cred. Lard dreary; 12½@13c. Receipts—3,000 bbls flour, 11,000 bus wheat, 10,000 bus corn, 6,000 bus oats, shipments—2,200 bbls flour, 1,200 bus wheat, 37,000 bus corn, 21,000 bus oats.

**Milwaukee Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, July 29—Flour dull; city double extra, $10,75@11,00; country do, $10,00 @10,25; extra, $9,50@9,75. Wheat is quiet at $2,20 for No 1; $1,95@2 for No 2; $1,80@1,85 for rejected. Corn is firm, at 85@86c for No. 1 old. Receipts—60 barrels flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels corn; 2,500 bushels oats. Shipments—2,400 barrels flour, 3,500 bushels wheat, 200 bushels corn.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 29.—The market still but firm to-day, and the only thing in the way of consummating large sales was the extreme views of holders. Spot oil is in demand, and may be quoted firm at 33c, and but few sellers, even at that figure, and there were buyers for the last four months at 32½c, and it was thought by some that the even 33c might have been obtained. As in the case of the crude market, the "bulls" appear to have it all their own way, and some of the "bears," we understand, are thinking seriously about "climbing from under." The sales were:

**Financial Matters in New York.**

Gold Closed at 140¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 29, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

The money market is rather more active at 6 per cent. for call loans. Sterling is quiet at 109¾@110¾, gold for first class bills. Gold is firmer, opening at 140¾, advancing to 140¾, and closing at 140¾.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, $290,245,000, increase, $1,061,475. Specie, $8,759,964, decrease, $2,450,000. Circulation, $30,996,830, increase, $21,310. Deposits, $209,668,886, increase, $1,173,966. Legal Tenders, $74,659,000, increase, $1,104,559.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government stocks are rather easier; Coupons 81, 10s do, 9?, 11½; do, 64, 10½; do 65, 10¾; coupons of January and July, 10?½; do of 67, 108½; coupon 10-40's, 102¾; August 7-30's, 106½; June, 107¾.

STOCKS.

The Stock Market opened firm and advanced, at the first regular Board fire reaching 77¾, and Northwestern 51¾. The market soon after weakened and was strongly hammered in the afternoon, lower prices being made generally. At 5:30 the prices were—Ohio Certificates, 28@28¾; Canton, 52@53; Cumberland, 36½@37; Quicksilver, 34@34¾; Mariposa, 9¾@11; Western Union Telegraph, 47@47½; Pacific Mail, 146@147; Atlantic, 111@111½; New York Central, 107½@108½; Erie, 76@76¾; Hudson 120@121; Reading, 107½@107¾; Michigan Central, 132; Michigan Southern, 85@86; Illinois Central, 118½; Pittsburgh, 85@86; Toledo, 121½ @123; Rock Island, 102¾@103; Northwestern, 69@69½; preferred, 73@73½; Fort Wayne, 105; Wabash, 52½; Tennessee 6s, new, 66; Wells & Fargo Express, 67½@67¾; American Express, 71½@71¾; U. S. Express, 79@79; Merchants Union Express, 14@15.

MINING SHARES.

Steady. Sessenderfer 12.75; Columbia 190; La Crosse 36; Smith & Parmalee offered 30; Roberts Copper 185@190; Eldorado 210@215; United States Petroleum 375; Allegheny 360; Quartz Hill 2.10.

SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts, $8,439 185; payments, $6,068,996; balance $129,874,801.

**Buffalo Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, July 29—Flour; spring declined 15@; market dull; sales 300 bbls at $10,50, and 50 bbls now white Kentucky at $13@13,50. Wheat in fair demand for new amber; sales 5 cars Ohio at $2,15 delivered, and 2 cars of Kentucky at $2,28 on track. Corn dull and buyers and sellers are generally apart; sales 20 000 bush No 2 mixed western at 90c, an 2 20,000 bush rejected at 85c; also sales of 10,000 bush Ohio at 90c, closing unsettled. Rye barely sales 750 bush at $1,15. Oats nominal at 80c. Mess Pork; asking $24 for heavy and $23 for light. Lard; no demand. Highwines nominal. Freights 1½c to New York. Receipts—7,000 bush wheat, 64,000 bush corn, 15,000 bush oats, 1,000 bbls flour. Shipments—185,000 bush corn, 15,000 bush oats, 18,000 bush wheat, 7,800 bush rye 1,000 bush barley.

**New Orleans Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 29—Cotton firmer; sales of 300 bales low middling at 25c. Receipts 329 bales Louisiana. Sugar very quiet; the stock is light; fair to full fair 11@11½c; sugar is firm and in good inquiry at 12½@ 13c for fair; the stock is light. Corn moderate—there is a large amount of vessels in demand, at 86@88c. Flour nominal; choice old 43; new 42. Corn dull and weaker, at $1,05@1,07. Oats dull and weaker, at $1,00@1,05. Bran is in only moderate jobbing demand, at $1,10@1,15. Hay is dull; prime 18@19c. Pork dull; new mess 24@24,50; prime 23@23,50. Bacon is in only moderate jobbing demand, and 14@15c; choice sugar cured hams 22@23c. Lard quiet but firm; the stock is light; in barrels 13@13½c; kegs 14@14½c. Whisky, New York Sight Exchange ¼@¾ per cent. premium.

**Chicago Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 29.—Weather—clear and cool. Flour dull and 10@15c lower; sales 1,000 bbls at $7,00@10,00 for superfine Western; do extra, $8,75@9,75; Illinois do, $7,00@7,75 for No 2. Corn quiet; 87@88c for No 1 and 75@76c for No 2. Oats dull and 1@2c lower; sales 1,500 bush No 2 Chicago at 50c. Rye active and 1@2c higher; 89@1,00 for No 1. Barley neglected; nominal. Meats very quiet; prices nominal; 8½ and 9c and 8¾@9c off-cred. Lard dreary; 12½@13c. Receipts—3,000 bbls flour, 11,000 bus wheat, 10,000 bus corn, 6,000 bus oats, shipments—2,200 bbls flour, 1,200 bus wheat, 37,000 bus corn, 21,000 bus oats.

**Milwaukee Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, July 29—Flour dull; city double extra, $10,75@11,00; country do, $10,00 @10,25; extra, $9,50@9,75. Wheat is quiet at $2,20 for No 1; $1,95@2 for No 2; $1,80@1,85 for rejected. Corn is firm, at 85@86c for No. 1 old. Receipts—60 barrels flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels corn; 2,500 bushels oats. Shipments—2,400 barrels flour, 3,500 bushels wheat, 200 bushels corn.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 29.—The market still but firm to-day, and the only thing in the way of consummating large sales was the extreme views of holders. Spot oil is in demand, and may be quoted firm at 33c, and but few sellers, even at that figure, and there were buyers for the last four months at 32½c, and it was thought by some that the even 33c might have been obtained. As in the case of the crude market, the "bulls" appear to have it all their own way, and some of the "bears," we understand, are thinking seriously about "climbing from under." The sales were:

**Louisville Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 29—Tobacco lower; sales 72 hhds and logs at $4,25@4,75 for medium; leaf $6 75@9,50. Flour 25 lower; No 1 new $11. Wheat; prime new $1,75. Corn; shelled white $1@1,05. Oats; prime bulk 85c; new bagged. Rye; new $1,20. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork $24,50. Bacon; shoulders 15½; packed clear sides 16½; fancy hams 21@22. Lard in tierces 12½c. Whisky; raw in bond $2,12.

**Oswego Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OSWEGO, July 29.—Flour in good demand. Wheat in moderate demand; sales of 8,000 bush No 2 Milwaukee Club at $2,30; New Amber do at $2,60. Corn dull; sales of 12,000 bush Indiana at 95c; Illinois nominal; other grains scarce and quiet. Lake Imports—500 bbls Flour, 40,000 bush Wheat, 28,000 bush Corn. Canal Exports—788 bbls Flour, 7,000 bush Corn, 1,200 bush Oats.

**Baltimore Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Coffee nominal. Flour quiet and steady; City Mills extra $13,50@14; receipts light. Wheat dull and firm; red $2,70@2,90; white $2,80@3,00. Corn dull; sales of 30,000 bush at 90@92c for white and yellow. Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged with a better feeling in the market.

**Philadelphia Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 29—Flour firmer; Superfine $8,50@9; Extra $9@10; Wheat—receipts small but fully equal to the demand; fair to choice, $2,80@2,85; Kentucky White $3; Red, $2,60@2,70. Rye $1,50@1,60. Corn quiet and firm; Mixed Western $1,02@1,05. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky dull; quoted $1,09 as nominal.

**Memphis Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, July 29.—Cotton firm, at 24@ 25c; receipts 200 bales; sales 1,000 bales. Superfine flour weak and unchanged. Corn quiet, at $1,10 for white. Oats declining, at 70@75c. Bacon dull, at 12½. Bacon and lard unchanged. Lard unchanged.

**Philadelphia Cattle Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 29—Beef cattle dull, unsettled and lower; sales of 1,800 head at $1,@11. Sheep dull; 10,000 head sold at 5@6½c. Hogs—sales of 2,700 head at $6,50@ 10,25.

**San Francisco Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29—Flour quiet; $9,25 @6,50; sales of Oregon superfine at 7½. Wheat—receipts liberal; choice, $1,75@1,80. Barley, $1,65; sales at $1,67½. Legal Tenders, 72¾.

**IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.**

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, July 29—5 cars iron ore, Bryan & Vaughey; 18 pigs metal, 15 R R cars scrap iron, Graham & Co; 21 bars steel, Hussey, Wells & Co; 30 sets spokes, St. McWinney; 12 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 4 cars sugar, Lea & Co; 2 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 2 do do, Shoenberger & Blair; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 4 bbls eggs, Hay & Co; 1 car bbls, Graham & Co; 1 do Bone & Alger; 91 obls oil, McKenna & Rogers; 15 obl fish, Shriver, Spencer & Co; 25 obls oats, J Cochran; 1 do do, Solomon & McKinney; 3 caddies tobacco, Hahn & Kinney; 1 car bbls, Meister; 1 bbl eggs, Head & Mooney; 2 bbls eggs, Wm Lea; 1 car bbls, Hahn & Kinney; 1 car bbls apples, 60 obl bbls, Fetzer & Armstrong; 450 feet lumber, J B Smith & Co; 18 bbls apples, W J Stein & Bro; 1 do do, Siegfried & Sapsford; 3 do do, W H Knappenbiel; 35 sax rags, Childs Cutter; 1 do eggs, 29 do do, D M Engelen; 1 car wheat, Leggett & Lindsay; 15 bbls apples, Evans & Kennedy; 2 bbls vinegar, W J Stein & Co; 1 obl egg, Voight & Co; 19 bbls paint, Nat Ref & St Co; 2 bbls bacon, Pettit & Newlin; 20 boxes cheese, Haworth, McDonald & Co; 91 sax oats, A Woods.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R., July 29—19 bales tow, Dunlap, Shoe & Co; 18 sax oats, 40 do rye, Ewd Gross; 1 do do, Kennedy & Lothrop; 1 sack bacon, M W Kaufman; 1 pkg agricultural implements, J Knox; 5 do do, Iron City Agricultural Works; 2 bbls eggs, 19 do feed, Sturgeon & Bro; 16 do oats, Meanor & Harper; 19 do do, Mellenry & Hood; 4 bbls eggs, Gerald & Hunt; 1 car pig iron, Graham & Co; 1 car bbls, R Knox & Son; 1 obl whiskey, J Adler; 50 sacks bacon, H Riddle; 1 car wheat, Kennedy & Lothrop; 1 car oats, Thomas Merkle & Co; 50 bbls flour, Meanor & Harper; 39 obl corn, McHenry & Hood.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., July 29—498 bushels Eli Cooper; 200 bush do, Ingraham & Co; 2 bbls whisky, J B Canfield & Son; 175 bls wheat, J S Liggett; 19 sax rye, A Woods; 1 car lumber, W D Lewis; 201 obl bbls, Eschbach; 10 bbls rye flour, Culp & Shepard; 1 car staves, H P Adams & Son; 1 car fire brick, Heilman, Kahn & Co; 19 sax cheese, H Riddle; 3 do white lead, P H Neville; 2 pkgs paper, J Anderson; 1 do do, Shaw, J Boyer; 1 car plow beams, J C Bidwell; 407 gallons stoneware, Vogel & Hohlman; 24 sax wool, McElroy & Dickson; 2 cars oats, C Knox & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD July 29—60 sks corn, Moreland & Mitchell; 1 pkg butter, 10 do eggs, P Kennedy; 1 obl do, Hay & Co; 1 do do, A Reisemyer; 39 sks oats, Scott & Gleal; 1 sx butter, J D St ouse; 1 do do, J R Vosksamp; 1 do do, H Freeman; 1 do do, J D Sauers; 1 do do, J H Murdoch; 2 bgs rags, Markle, Dickson & Co; 60 obls oats, T Mitchell; 1 car clay, J Lemon; 1 car hominl, Minnis & Orr.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD July 27—2 cars wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 16 bags flour, 20 sacks corn, Sweet & Laugenheim; 6 sks wool, S Bradley & Co; 1 roll leather, M Pringle; 1 car bbls, McKee & Co; 5 sks rye, Gwens & Kennedy; 19 sks flaxseed, M H Sayman; 6 bbls Rip skins, Pepp, Baker & Co; 1 car oats, Kennedy & Lothrop; 14 bbls cider, C Byers; 27 obls pigs, F M Gardner; 10 cases cement, Reed & Bro; 2 cars of straw, Sailor & Robertson.

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**RIVER NEWS.**

The river rose a few inches on Sunday night and yesterday, but unless there is more rain, a resumption of navigation is simply out of the question. The weather yesterday was cool and pleasant, and at times there were indications of more rain.

The Ida Stockdale and Silver Lake are due at St. Louis from Fort Benton. The Minnie, (a Pittsburgh boat) is plying in the St. Louis and Arkansas River trade. The Great Republic is again due at St. Louis from New Orleans.

Capt. Geo. W. Reed, who has been in Cincinnati for several weeks past looking after the steamers Camella, Columbia and America, arrived home yesterday forenoon. He reports having chartered all of the above named boats to run in packet trades during the low water season, and he had the America and Camella nicely refurnished.

The W. R. Arthur, in charge of Capt. Pepper, a Cincinnati packet captain, was to start to New Orleans Thursday last under the auspices of the Atlantic line.

The Louisville *Courier*, of Saturday, says: A coal boat tide just now would be desirable, as the fleet of coal afloat unload is very light, and dealers have been asking 16 cents afloat all the week, and have threatened an advance.

The same paper also remarks: Capt. Jake Hazlep, late of the Prima Donna, of Pittsburgh, is now fitted as Captain of the steamer Commonwealth, at St. Louis. She was to have started to New Orleans Thursday.

Captain Hazlep never had command of the Prima Donna during her career as a Pittsburgh boat. The last boat he commanded here was the Empire City, and during the early part of the reception he had charge of the Robt. Fulton, on the New Orleans and Red river trade.

QUARANTINE ON THE ARKANSAS.—We learn that quarantines have been established at the following places in the vicinity of Fort Smith:

At Hays' farm, on the Arkansas river, four miles below Fort Smith. At the Starr farm, three miles above Fort Smith. At a point opposite the city of Fort Smith, in the Cherokee nation. At the Geary farm, in the Choctaw nation, nine miles southwest of Fort Smith, on the Texas road. All steamers, flatboats, or other public or private conveyances, either by land or water, including pedestrians and those travelling on horseback, when recently from places infected with cholera, are required to report at one of the above named points, and to submit to such sanitary regulations as are or may be prescribed by the board of health.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of Saturday, says: The Victor No. 4, small side wheel passenger boat, left Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and picked up a sack while making a landing at Mann Run, a short distance below Sciotoville, Kentucky, on Saturday, and sank in about five feet water. The Telegraph brought the passengers back to Portsmouth. She was built in Whe